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CRICKET AT HOME.
VICTORY FOR MINOR COUNTIES.
MANY UNFINISHED MATCHES.
KENT-DEFEAT-MIDDLESEX.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 22.
At Norwich, in the match between the Minor Counties and the South Africans the former won by 25 runs.
The home side had scored 196 and 277; the visitors 149 in the first innings and 66 for one wicket in the second innings when stumps were drawn on Thursday. Still requiring 254 to win and with nine wickets to fall the South Africans resumed their second innings this morning. Showers fell at intervals throughout the day making the wicket soft.
The visitors' innings realised 294. Nourse making 91.
Falcon took 5 wickets for 103 and W. A. Beadmore, the Norfolk amateur, 4 wickets for 53.

COUNTY FIXTURES.

There was intermittent heavy rain throughout the county fixtures, resulting in many drawn games.
At Lords, Kent led Middlesex on the first innings.
Middlesex made 133 in the first innings, Wright taking 6 wickets for 38.
Kent, at the first attempt, made 165, of which Woolley claimed 95.
In their second innings, Middlesex made 334. Dale scoring 100 and Hendren 79.
Kent had scored 3 runs without loss when stumps were drawn.
At Nottingham, the home side scored 1st innings points against Northants.
Northants made 242 in the first innings, Notts replying with 249 for nine, when they declared. Northants lost 3 wickets for 49 in the second innings.
At Brighton, Surrey defeated Sussex by an innings and 57. The home side made 148 and 153. Surrey scored 358, Shepherd making 111 and Sandham 71.
All the following matches were drawn:
At Chesterfield, the Derbyshire and Essex match was drawn, after the latter had made 29 for one wicket.
At Manchester, Lancashire scored 26 without loss against Gloucester.
At Cardiff, not a ball was bowled in the match between Glamorgan and Somerset.
At Harrogate, Yorkshire against Hampshire made 291 for 2 wickets and declared. Oldroyd scored 122 and Leyland 100.
The Hampshire side had lost seven batsmen for 137 when the match had to be abandoned.

LONDON AND MOSCOW.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE'S POSITION.

TOO MANY SPIES AROUND.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 22.
There is considerable discussion in London with regard to the reported humiliating treatment of Mr. Hodgson, British Chargé d'Affaires at Moscow.

It is learned in well-informed circles that the report that Mr. Hodgson is practically a prisoner is incorrect, but spies infest the British Mission, rendering it most difficult for Russians to have any continuous relations with the Mission. The attention of M. Rakovsky has been called to the matter. It is hoped his representation of the complaint to Moscow will lead to an improvement in conditions.

BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

TROUBLE NOW SETTLED.

MEN ACCEPT EMPLOYERS' TERMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 22.
The stoppage in the Building Trade in Britain, which has been in progress since the beginning of July, was settled this afternoon.
The men accepted the terms offered by the employers.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The settlement provides a halfpenny an hour advance in wages for all craftsmen and labourers. The advance will be stabilised until February 1925. Summer working hours beginning in 1925, will be 46½ hours weekly. The question of lost time has been referred to a joint committee.

AFGHAN REVOLT.

SITUATION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

BRITISH SUPPORT FOR AMIR.

(Reuter's Service.)

PESHAWAR, August 22.
Improvement is reported in the situation at Khosht.

The Afghan rebels are still in possession of the Alghur Pass, but have been driven off the main road from Kabul to Ghazal.

BOLSHEVİK PROPAGANDA.
It is pointed out here that the Bolsheviks assert that the British are supporting the rebels, can only be refuted by those unaware of the close Anglo-Afghan relations.

WORLD FLIERS.

BATTLE AGAINST ELEMENTS.

LOCATELLI STILL MISSING.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS SEARCH.

(Reuter's American Service.)

NEW YORK, August 22.
The American airmen had to battle through a dense fog during the last miles of their journey to Greece.

They landed under most dangerous conditions. Lieutenant Smith accomplished a flight of 800 miles in 9 hours and 55 minutes.

Lieutenant Locatelli, the Italian aviator, is still missing.

Two American warships, on the spot, have been ordered to search for the missing aviator to the East of Cape Farewell.

STORM IN REICHSTAG.

COMMUNIST SCHWARZ, SUSPENDED.

IGNORES PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

BERLIN, August 22.

There were stormy scenes on the re-assembly of the Reichstag. The Communists demanded the immediate discussion of the Communist motion as "being more important than the Government declaration on the surrender of the German people to international capital." They also demanded immediate dissolution and a plebiscite on the Dawes report.

Herr Marx was prevented from beginning a statement on the London Conference by prolonged Communist shrieks of amnesty for political prisoners. The President ultimately was obliged to adjourn the sitting and suspend the Communist Schwarz for twenty sittings of the Reichstag.

Schwarz was still in his seat on the resumption of the sitting. The President, readjusted the Reichstag until tomorrow, saying that standing orders did not authorise the forcible removal of the deputy.

INDUSTRIALISTS' FIRM STAND.

At a meeting of the executive of several big associations of industrialists and merchants, a resolution recommending the adoption of the London Agreement, was carried by 100 votes to 3.

ANOTHER ELECTION POSSIBLE.

After sitting for several hours, the German People's Party in the Reichstag unanimously decided to accept the decision of the London Conference, despite the burdens imposed on Germany. But it added that it was the duty of the Government to clear up the diplomatic situation by all means in its power. The German Nationalist Party in the Reichstag unanimously decided to adhere to its resolution of the July 22, demanding the immediate evacuation of the Ruhr and the restoration of the German railways, etc.

All the papers interpret the Nationalist Party resolution as meaning that the Party will vote against the Dawes Bill in the Reichstag and that this will ensure their rejection. This will mean the immediate dissolution of the Reichstag and another general election, which is tantamount to a plebiscite.

FRENCH CHAMBER DEBATE.

M. HERRIOT EXPLAINS FURTHER.

MR. MACDONALD'S LETTER.

(Reuter's Service.)

PARIS, August 22.

At the resumption of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Herriot stated that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's letter, regarding the evacuation of the Ruhr, had been handed to him in London, before the pact had been concluded, before Mr. MacDonald's speech and before the Ruhr question was settled.

M. Herriot pointed out that the Germans and French had submitted their own viewpoints on the Ruhr Question and Mr. MacDonald, quite rightly, submitted the British viewpoint. Therefore, it was unjust to interpret Mr. MacDonald's action as a wrongful proceeding, or a disavowal of the agreements reached in London.

THE EARLIER STAGES.

The Chamber has begun the debate on M. Herriot's statement. Although there is no doubt that the Premier will obtain a substantial majority there is a prospect of a series of long speeches in both the Chamber and the Senate. Thus the discussion will probably not end before the middle of next week of the earliest.

The Chamber yesterday evening adjourned till this morning. A Communist motion, which was rejected, proposed the adjournment until the Senate had discussed the Amnesty Bill.

MURDER IN HONDURAS.

AMERICAN AND BRITON KILLED.

(Reuter's American Service.)

WASHINGTON, August 23.

The State Department learns that an American named George Hamilton, and a Briton, named Charles Hunter, have been killed in Honduras. The murder took place in the district of Pocomo.

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payments and still enable him to give his
family the comforts and enjoyment of life.

Payments extended over 35 Years

FIRST YEAR FREE USE OF LAND

Under this plan all the settler pays down
is 1% of the purchase price—then he will
have one year's free use of the land with-
out any interest payments whatever, after
which the balance of principal will be
amortized on an easy payment plan of
35 equal, annual payments, which makes
the second payment fall due two years
after the purchase of the land, which is
typical on the basis of 1% of the balance
of the cost of the land. For example, on a
purchase of 160 acres costing say, \$2,000,
the down payment will be \$20 and the
annual payments, commencing at the end
of the second year, will be \$12.50. At the
end of 35 years the settler will get clear
title to the land—unless, of course, he
wishes to pay sooner, which is his privilege.
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on your livestock, buildings, improvements,
implements or personal effects. Good mar-
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ODDS AND ENDS.**MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.****Theft At A Ball.**A well-dressed woman, Florence
McTavish, 28, was charged at
Colchester with stealing clothes
from guests at the Suffolk Regi-
mental Ball. She said she suffered
from despondency through the
death of an officer she was about
to marry. She went to dances
with the intention of having a
convivial evening, and in two years
she had paid £13 for petty offences
at dances when she had taken
things unthinkingly. The police
said she was addicted to drink.
The Recorder sentenced her to
two months' imprisonment in the
second division.**Wallpaper.**Do you know how your wall-
paper is made? No matter what
the quality of the wallpaper may
be, or the price asked for it, every
design is first produced in water
colours. After the parts of the
design to be printed in each
colour are separately drawn they
are ready for transferring to the
rollers. This may be done either
by engraving the design on copper
rollers or by taking wooden rollers
and working out the design by
means of small brass strips, the
spike ends of which are driven
into the wood. Before the actual
printing takes place the paper is
given a background. This is done
by passing the huge reels of paper
through machines fitted with
mechanical arms which brush the
paper with a suitable colouring
matter.The reels of tinted paper now
pass to the drying-rooms, where
the regulated heat removes every
trace of moisture. In the mean-
time the machines are made ready
by arranging the pattern rollers
around a large drum. As the
paper is fed into one end of the
machine, each roller prints upon it
one of the colours that go to make
up the complete design.The colouring matter is applied
to the rollers by means of endless
woven belts, passing through the
colour troughs, ensure supply of
the right colour being applied
to each roller. After the rolls of
paper are printed they pass to the
drying-rooms. To give the wall-
paper a superior finish it is passed
through a machine with an
engraved roller revolving against
a soft plate one. In this way the
different markings or "grains"
are passed into the paper.Thoroughly dried for the last
time the paper is mechanically
measured, rolled, and cut. As the
rolls are being wound, the machine
marks off the paper into lengths.
This mark the operator looks for.
When it appears, the machine is
stopped for a moment, the paper
is cut, and the neatly wound rolls
are moved ready for use.The colouring matter is applied
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When it appears, the machine is
stopped for a moment, the paper
is cut, and the neatly wound rolls
are moved ready for use.The colouring matter is applied
to the rollers by means of endless
woven belts, passing through the
colour troughs, ensure supply of
the right colour being applied
to each roller. After the rolls of
paper are printed they pass to the
drying-rooms. To give the wall-
paper a superior finish it is passed
through a machine with an
engraved roller revolving against
a soft plate one. In this way the
different markings or "grains"
are passed into the paper.Thoroughly dried for the last
time the paper is mechanically
measured, rolled, and cut. As the
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are moved ready for use.**COWBOY ROMANCES.****WANSTEAD BRIDE SAILS
HOME WITH HER HUSBAND.**There were boisterous scenes at
the Royal Albert Dock on July 7,
when 140 of the Rodeo cowboys
and cowgirls embarked on the
"Menominee" for their homes. A
large crowd gathered at the dock
side.The cowboys, most of whom
were attired in new clothes for the
occasion, took with them many
souvenirs, including several pigs,
12 dogs, two turtles and one
rooster.One of the cowboys, Mr. Tom
Williams, was married to Miss
Cann, of Wanstead, and he was
accompanied by his wife on his
journey home.

INTIMATIONS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for Round Trips during the months of July to September, from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and return, calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the upward and downward Voyage, by the Company's new, fast, well-appointed steamer "Hsi Ning" at the reduced rate of \$30 for the round Voyage, including Meals while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be available for return only by this steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following sailing from Foochow.

Duration of stay at Foochow 48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at daylight on her return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further particulars and dates of sailing—

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the financial year ending on the 31st December 1924, and will be paid on FRIDAY the 29th, August 1924, as to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per share on the Old Shares (Fully paid), Thirty-three Cents (\$0.33) per share on Bonus Shares (Fully paid) Nos. 171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents (\$0.06) per share on the New Shares (1924 Issue) upon which \$250 per Share was paid up on the 15th March, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to 29th August (both days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1924.

BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of \$3.00 per share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1924.

The dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th September, 1924, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 8th September to SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1924, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

LI TSE FONG

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1924.

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MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in London and in the Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Continent of Europe, America, etc. The book contains over 250,000 names and addresses with other details classified under more than 3,000 trade headings, including **EXPORT MERCHANTS** with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied.

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WANTED—An efficient STENO-GRAPHER. Apply stating experience and salary required to DEACONS, Solicitors.

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TO LET—Two Godowns, or shops, in DUDELL STREET now occupied by Messrs. Alexander Ross & Co., Ltd. and Caldwell Macgregor & Co. For Particulars apply to—H. Ruttonjee & Son, 16, Queen's Road.

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Write to
G. MOUSSON
c/o "China Mail" office.

INTIMATIONS.

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE cable steamer "STORE NORDISKE" will be employed on cable work in the Harbour for the next few days.

(a) In the cable reserve between North Point and Hungnam.

(b) Between the Southern Point of the Kowloon Peninsula towards Queen's Pier.

All vessels and craft are hereby notified to give the cable vessel a wide berth and proceed at slow speed when passing.

(Sd.) G. F. HOLE,

Harbour Department,

Hongkong, 20th August, 1924.

HIMROD'S

Given in bottles from Asthma, Cough, Colds, and ordinary Coughs.

ASTHMA CURE

THE STANDARD REMEDY FOR 25 YEARS.

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EXPERT FITTERS

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

SERVICE.

THE NEW FREEDOM REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

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For best results use a RAY-O-VAC Battery with your Receiving Set.

The "RAY-O-VAC" Battery lasts longest, is made to withstand the climatic conditions of semi-tropical countries, and is the Battery that will give you greatest satisfaction.

There is nothing to beat it and its reputation is world-wide.

Both "A" (12 volts) and "B" (6 volts) are now obtainable from

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The No. 1—Central 1924.

2nd Floor, 2, George Street, Hongkong.

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etc.

Also A Fine Selection OF

Rings, Pendants and Cuff Links

(British make.)

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69, Queen's Rd., Ck.

HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

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Wickham Case

Original Sessions

Arm's Case

Kidnapping Charge

Kowloon Magistracy

Steamer on Fire

Land Sale

Homeless

Amah Fined

Mermaid Captured

Bound Over

Believed Drowned

Dope

No Lights

Fence Stitches

Lamp Lost

Legislative Council

Urgent Reports

Pore Engines

K. E. A.

Hongkong Bank Note

Frog and Moon

One Month

Chefoo Exhibition

Race Course

That Shamoon Hitch

The "Hav" Arms

More Arms

Coming To-day

Fight Planned

Admiral Designs

B. I. de C.

"Sarie Bottie"

Mr. E. G. McEwen

Optimism Envy

Famine Relief

Missions' Luck

Band Concert

Famous Violinist

Asian Not Guilty

Marine Court

Murder Charge

Sports

Command Orders

Motor Accidents

Jury Building

Lamp Lost

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SEASONABLE SUMMER BEVERAGES.

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Its dryness and aroma are features which give the popularity it deserves

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Possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne; it has a delicious flavour. An ideal beverage for tennis and launch parties.

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FOR
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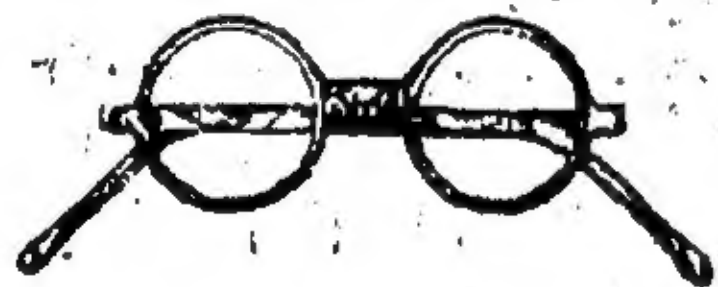
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Established 1884. 51-52, Cantonment Road Central.
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USE COLGATE'S SOAP AND
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SOLE AGENTS:
The Hongkong Trading Co. Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Tortoise-Shell Frames For Reading Glasses.



N. LAZARUS. Hongkong's Only European Optician.

MARRIAGE.

BUELL-COCHRAN.—On Aug. 12, at the Church of the Ascension, Kuling, Lois Bigelow, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Cochran, of Taiwan, to Mr. William Ackerman Buell, of Princeton, N.J., son of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Buell, deceased, of Rochester, N.Y.

DEATHS.

MUEBE.—On August 18, at the Pauline Hospital, Shanghai, Hermann Huebbe, aged 34 years. Deeply regretted by his wife and children.

MARKHAM.—On August 18, at Woosung, Capt. Harry Markham, Woosung-Hankow Pilots' Association, Ltd.

The China Mail.

Published Saturday, August 23, 1924.

HONGKONG'S GREATEST

SALE NEED.

The Government being anxious to pass the new opium law early, the Legislative Council meets again next Thursday. Ordinarily

Sanitary Board meetings. More than this indeed it represents their first real opportunity to raise the question of the Colony's health system with any prospect of success at all. Certainly, as we have already said, the need for reform has long been known, but without the startling statements mentioned above little headway was possible, as the "China Mail" found nearly two years ago when it first pressed the need for a commission to revise the Colony's entire health laws. Following statements from responsible Government officials showing that vital questions like impure water, malarial mullahs, and unhealthy drainage are often matters over which our health officers have no control, statements confessing in so many words that under the existing system common sense must be banished lest it bring "administrative and financial chaos"—following startling admissions like these, we say, coupled with the fact that nobody denies the Sanitary Department is gravely under-staffed, the Government must surely now give heed where it has taken no notice at all before. That is why we hope the Unofficial Members will seize the opportunity presented by Thursday's Legislative Council meeting to press for an adequate health service, either in the shape of a Health Board, as Dr. Koch has been urging, or in the shape of a properly constituted and fully staffed Health Department. Confining themselves to the testimony provided by the last two Sanitary Board meetings, the Unofficial Members can make out an unanswerable case for reform, and they can proceed knowing that they have the full support of the public behind them. The "China Mail" feels confident that they will seize their opportunity with alacrity.

Japan's Tariff.

In view of the outcry that Japan's new tariff laws have called forth in Britain and elsewhere, it is good news to learn that the Japanese Government is prepared to reconsider individual cases. For instance the conventional tariff between Britain and Japan will be abrogated on March 10 next year. In this connection, according to the Osaka "Asahi," the Japanese Government will not establish a new conventional tariff, temporary or otherwise. However, in the event of the Statutory tariff, as revised by the Japanese Government, being found to menace the free trade principle of the British Government so far as commodities imported from Britain are concerned, the Japanese Government may lower the tariff by issuing a special edict. Investigations for this purpose will be made by a committee consisting of experts in the Department of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Commerce, and a bill will be introduced in the next session of the Diet. Accordingly it is expected that the tariff on some goods which are being imported from Britain may prove to be lower than the present conventional tariff and that trade between Britain and Japan will not be injuriously affected. It is reported that similar steps will be taken by the Japanese Government in regard to requests received from Britain, France, China, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland for lowering the rate of import duty on so-called articles of luxury.

Health And Athletics.

An article in the "Spectator" on "Health and Athletics—a Case for Enquiry" by Dr. C. W. Saleeby has caused a great deal of comment and among those who have written to support his contentions are the Chief Scout, General Sir Robert Baden Powell, and the President of the London Athletic Club. In answer to his own question as to whether we desire to produce brave soldiers or fine parents of Olympic champions, or prodigies of intellect, he thinks with Herbert Spencer, that the first thing that we ought to do is to "be a fine animal," although he makes it quite clear that he does not mean by that that it should be the last. In writing of the athletic life in general, Dr. Saleeby says, "Games may not only be considered as a direct instrument to physical health, not only as such, but as a means of training the mind and spirit, and as a counter-attraction to mischief and

vice. He also admits that there is a danger both of overdoing the actual exercise and the interest one takes in it. The lesson Dr. Saleeby endeavoured to convey can be given a local application without in any way stretching the point. Many of us have learnt, through bitter experience, that out in the East in particular there is even greater danger of going in for too much exercise than there is of getting too little, especially when one is strange to the tropical heat. One has not far to go either for evidence as to correctness of the theory that too great insistence on sport for its own sake, apart from any bodily danger, may also lead to the growth of intellectual ability being stunted. The old argument as to it being impossible, even dangerous, to attempt to concentrate during half of the months of the year out here has been trotted out too often; and, although there is danger in all extremes, we agree with Dr. Saleeby that what is wanted is neither the consumptive student nor the nocturnal alcoholic poetaster on the one hand, nor the "befuddled fool at the wicket," the other.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

August 23.—Coronet Theatre: "To Have and To Hold."
August 23.—The Star Theatre: "Riders Up."
August 23.—World Theatre: "The Studio Girl."
August 23.—Queen's Theatre: "The Grandson."
August 26-27.—Star Theatre, concert by the celebrated Polish violinist M. Premeyslav.
SPORTS.
August 23.—At V.R.C. Local Champions v. Japanese Olympic swimmers, 9 p.m.
August 30.—V.R.C. fourth night swimming fête, 9 p.m.
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
August 25.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Rooms, miscellaneous goods, noon.
August 28.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Rooms, valuable building land, 3 p.m.
August 29.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Rooms, a collection of postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.
COMPANY MEETINGS.
September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.
October 3.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.
October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road Central, noon.
OTHER MEETING.
August 25.—Hongkong Cricket League meeting, at Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion, 5.15 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Quarantine has been declared against the Dutch East Indies.
Blending both humour and pathos, "Riders Up," the Universal film showing in the Star Theatre this evening, represents an excellent Saturday picture. Adapted from a popular racing yarn, the story is one that is bound to please, while the leading player is Creighton Hale. "Riders Up" will be screened in Kowloon for the last time this evening.
A destitute Russian, by name Miloshe Radakovich, who claimed that he had come south from Chefoo in the hope of finding a job, was sent to the House of Detention yesterday on a Magistrate's order. By trade a baker, the police said they were in doubt as to what they would be able to do for him, but an effort would be made to provide him with employment during the time he remained in detention.
Li Hing, the victim of a murderous assault by Chan Sung whilst both were passengers from Singapore by the s.s. "Hong Hwa," failed to appear when the case was called at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. Sergeant Dooling informed Mr. R. W. Hamilton that complainant could not be found although an increasing search had been made for him. His own explanation was that the man had either gone wrong in his head or had been deceived away. As previously reported, Li Hing disappeared from Hong Kong after being transported for the injuries received at the hands of Chan Sung.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Reuter message from Melbourne states that the Senate has passed the Defence Equipment Bill.

While working cargo at Hong Hum Bay, a cooler fell into the hold of a junk. He is now suffering from concussion of the brain.

The alk which left here by the P. & O. s.s. "Malwa" on July 26 was delivered in Marseilles on August 22, a transit of 27 days.

A man named Ip Chai, aged 60 years, was killed by lightning while attending ducks in a field at Sookampoo village, Sheung Shui District.

A cooler charged with being in unlawful possession of two planks of wood valued at forty cents, was this morning sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

Wong Yee, was charged at the Police Court this morning with having in her possession 307 "Po Po" lottery tickets. She was fined \$250 or three months' hard labour.

Two coolies have been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received through being knocked down by taxi No. 1285 at Shauiwan Road yesterday.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy, this morning, a Russian named Wosky was charged with having no means of subsistence in Hongkong. He was committed to the House of Detention.

Alman charged with the larceny of a jacket, a watch and chain and a pair of spectacles from a cook on board a Canton night steamer yesterday, was sentenced at the Police Court this morning to four weeks' hard labour.

On nearing the Nang Koh Point in Shun Tak, the village junk "Hing Lee" was met by pirates on the morning of the 19th instant. It is reported that more than forty passengers, including men and women, were taken for ransom, and that the estimated loss is more than \$10,000 worth of goods.

Owing to the closing of Ming Yuen Gardens, the late night trams to North Point have ceased to run. This service depended upon the Gardens for the bulk of its traffic and the suspension of performances there removes the necessity for late running. The syndicate backing the Ming Yuen venture have found that it is not a paying proposition, and have therefore, it is reported, resolved to wind up the Company.

The first evader of the Japanese luxury tax was a woman who was arrested last week at the Yokohama Customs compound. The woman was caught alighting from one of the steamers belonging to the Blue Funnel Line by a Customs officer, and an examination showed that she had ponce silk wound around her body. Several diamond rings were also found in her possession. The authorities believe further examination may reveal that she has committed similar crimes in conspiracy with crews of foreign vessels, says the "Japan Advertiser."

M. Nemon, who is stated to be a journalist, and A. Cilas, an artist, two Russians who left Peking on July 19 on a walk round the world, reached Hankow on Thursday. They were only 24 days on the road, although many difficulties were encountered due to floods. At one place, where a bridge had been carried away, the pair swam across a river in flood—a dangerous feat that nearly cost them their lives. From Hankow they will proceed to Canton and thence to Saigon and Cebu, following a direct route to Europe almost along the same line as that taken by the world filers.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Dutch delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva is composed of Mr. Van Karnebeek, the Foreign Minister; Mr. Loozen, Minister to Paris; Professor Van Eyninga; Count Van Sandenburg; Doctor Limburg and Professor Francols.

Sir P. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs, left Peking for Peking on August 17 on a month's leave. The Deputy Inspector-General will be in charge during his absence, but important questions will be referred to Sir Aglen at Peking for decision.

The names of Messrs. Li Tsoo-yin and Shek Adooi Maled were sent to the Government Civil Hospital, both of whom qualified this year as Bachelors of Medicine and Bachelors of Surgery at Hongkong University. They have been added to the Colony's register of medical practitioners.

HOMeward BOUND.

MR. R. G. McEWEN.

MANY PRESENTATIONS MADE.

Among the passengers homeward bound to-day on the P. & O. s.s. "Mantua" was Mr. R. G. McEwen, A.R.S.L., who has served the Hongkong Government for 34 years and is leaving for home on a well-earned pension. The last seen of him by the many friends of Mr. McEwen, who were unable to accompany him to the boat, was at 11-20 this morning as the Sanitary Department launch bore him from Blake Pier.

There was no demonstration of any kind, but the large crowd represented nearly all the departments of the Government and Civil Service and Mr. McEwen had a busy time getting round to shake hands with every one. There were the Heads of the Sanitary Department, and police departments, representatives of the wardens, P.W.D. representatives, comrades from the Volunteers and fellow members of St. Andrew's Society. General regret was expressed at the inability of the Volunteers' pipers to turn out owing to a rush of work at the Bank at which most of them are engaged.

Amongst those who were present to give farewell handshakes and wishes of future happiness were: The D.S.P., Mr. P. J. Woodhouse, Mr. N. L. Smith, Chairman of the Sanitary Board, Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H., Dr. Severn Assistant M.O.H. and Capt. D. Logan, M.C. representing the Volunteers.

A Fine Career.

After serving some years in the Dundee City Police, Mr. McEwen arrived here in November 1890 to join the local police. In 1895 he became acting Sanitary Inspector, and Assistant Inspector of Markets, and from March, 1896, until May, 1907, he was seconded for duty as Inspector in charge of the Naval Yard Police. Subsequently, he returned to the Sanitary Department as third-class Inspector. In 1902, he became Inspector of Markets and in the following year acting Plague Inspector. He was appointed First Class Sanitary Inspector in 1905 and Plague Inspector in 1907. He has held the position from which he now retires since 1923.

During his residence in the Colony, Inspector McEwen has been prominently identified with the St. Andrew's Society and was always to be seen at the annual ball and at the "Heather Day" celebrations in Highland costume. To mark Mr. McEwen's resignation, last Saturday an interesting photographic group was taken, comprising Hongkong's three oldest civil servants, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. James Kerr, C.S.P., and Inspector McEwen. They aggregate 102 years in the service of the Colony, each having spent 34 years here.

Mr. McEwen takes with him the best wishes of his many friends for the long enjoyment of a well earned rest, as has been well exemplified during the past week by the number of presentations made to him.

Gift By Comrades.

In the Sanitary Board room, Mr. N. L. Smith, the Head of the Sanitary Department, asked Senior Inspector McEwen's acceptance of a wallet on which was an inscription: "Presented to Senior Inspector McEwen by the members of the Sanitary Department of Hongkong on his retirement from the Colony, 23rd August, 1924." The wallet contained over £20 in English notes. Mr. Smith made the presentation in a very felicitous speech and Senior Inspector McEwen briefly replied. All the members of the staff of the Department were present.

Two Other Tributes.

At the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Headquarters, last evening, the members of the St. Andrew's Society and the Corps assembled to do honour to the departing Piper Mr. J. Reid, President of the St. Andrew's Society, presided, and among those present were Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird (Officer Commanding the Volunteer Defence Corps), Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. G. W. C. Bonner, Mr. D. Templeton and Lieut. J. B. Ross.

Mr. Reid, in asking Piper McEwen to accept a gold watch from the St. Andrew's Society, said that he thought it was only fitting that on the occasion of the departure of Piper McEwen, who had been so many years in the Colony and had given them the spirit of the pipes on many social occasions, they should show him some mark of appreciation of the valuable services he had rendered. Piper McEwen they all knew, and he thought it was an excellent thing that they had been able to keep such a big strong Highlander and one pipe in Hongkong for so long. They were all pleased he was going on to retirement in excellent health, and it was their sincere hope that he would continue to be a great asset to the Society and the Colony. They hoped that the taken from the

H.V.D.C.

CRICKET TEAM.

A meeting was held at H.V.D.C. Headquarters on Friday, last for the purpose of raising a H.V.D.C. Cricket Team.

Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Bird, D.S.O., presided and after it had been decided to raise a team to play friendly matches with other units and clubs in the Colony, a proposal was made to form a General Sports Committee to deal with all branches of sport.

The following were elected, with power to add to their number: Lieut. W. Brackenridge, M.C. (Chairman), C.S.M. W.H. Edmonds, Private E.J.R. Mitchell, Private H. Owen Hughes.

JAPAN'S SWIMMERS.

ARRIVE ALL FIT.

By the N. Y. K. s.s. "Katori Maru" this morning, the Japanese swimmers, on their return from the Olympiad, reached the port. Mr. R. C. Wiltchell, Honorary Secretary of the Y. R. C., went on board to welcome them. This morning the swimmers had a dip in the bath, preparatory to tonight's contest. They have had a smooth passage all the way and report themselves as being "very fit."

LIQUOR TREATY.

HOLLAND AND UNITED STATES.

ALCOHOL UNDER CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Service.)

THE HAGUE, August 23. A Dutch-American Treaty was signed at Washington yesterday. By its terms, Dutch ships in American waters, will be allowed to carry alcoholic liquor under certain conditions, regard being had, at the same time, to the interests of the United States.

LOAN FOR AUSTRIA.

AMERICAN BANKERS' DEAL.

(Reuter's Service.)

VIENNA, August 23. It is reported that a group of American bankers have agreed to make a loan of \$3,000,000 to the Lower Austrian Electric Company. The money is to be expended on the installation of a water-power plant.

St. Andrew's Society would remind him in the years to come of his very many friends in the Colony, and that he would come to regard Hongkong as not such a very bad place after all. (Hear, hear.)

The watch bore the following inscription: "Presented to R. G. McEwen by the Committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society in appreciation of 32 years as Piper of the Society."

Piper McEwen returned thanks for the very nice parting gift that had been given him. He assured them that he never expected it, and would appreciate it very much. He intended to keep it securely with him during the remaining years of his life, and would then pass it on to the next generation. (Applause.)

Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, on behalf of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, associated himself with the remarks of Mr. Reid. Although he was only a Sassenach, still he thought that a pipe band was the finest music they could possibly have to march to. Ever since they had a Pipe Band in the Corps, Piper McEwen had been a tower of strength to them, and he was sure he was expressing the opinion of everyone in the Corps in saying that they were very sorry to lose him. (Hear, hear.) Their loss would be someone else's gain.

Lieut.-Colonel Bird asked Piper McEwen to accept a gold chain to go with the watch from the Officers of the Volunteer Defence Corps. Attached to the chain was a medallion, which bore the following inscription: "Presented to Sgt. Piper R. G. McEwen by the Officers of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps; August 23rd, 1924."

Piper McEwen, in his reply, remarked that he was leaving his son behind him and he expressed the hope that he would follow in the footsteps of his father and be a good piper in the band. (Applause.) Lieut. Ross, the Officer Commanding the Scottish Company, under whom Piper McEwen served when the Lieutenant was Piper Major, remarked that although 30 years of age, Piper McEwen had attended every social march and inspection since the pipe band was formed. He sincerely thanked him for the valuable support he had given him, and expressed the hope that the departing Piper would spend many happy days in the "Land of the Lilies," where he had been born. (Applause.)

CANTON CRISIS.

GENERAL STRIKE BEGINS.

Volunteers' First Move.

ATTEMPT TO ISOLATE CANTON.

A general strike is already in operation in the Patsan district, according to information given to a "China Mail" representative this morning by a prominent Hongkong business man in close touch with the Canton situation.

This gentleman agreed with our representative that there appeared to be a strict censorship of general news from Canton and that the only reliable information appeared to be that which was obtained from private sources.

He continued that he had received reliable information that the Merchant Volunteers had already instituted a general strike in Patsan in district in which they are particularly strong and out of which they cleared Sun's troops a fortnight ago. It appeared to be the intention of the Volunteers, he added, gradually to spread the strike up the North River delta to the outlying villages of Canton and in time if a settlement was not reached eventually, to effect a peaceful general isolation of Canton. Our informant added that he thought the Merchant Volunteers would avoid a fight, if possible, and he thought that Sun would early realise through the expressed opinion of outside powers, that he would have to effect a settlement.

Asked if he placed credence in the statements that are circulating as to the arms being taken over by Consular Bodies and no longer being in the hands of Dr. Sun, our informant said that he did not see by what power the Consular Bodies could take such action. If the German Consul had been as strong there as he had been at one time, and if it was true that the German firm, which imported the arms, had not received payment he would certainly be in a position to say that the arms should not be handed over until payment had been made.

TROUBLE UNLIKELY.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Some circles in Canton believe, it should be mentioned, that the prospects of a strike breaking out in Canton itself are very remote and go so far as to say there will be no open trouble in the city. They admit, that reports from Patsan say the Volunteers are assembling in force there, but claim to know very definitely that beyond the holding of meetings and the delivery of inspired speeches there have been no demonstrations. The opinion is held that unless Sun is attacked by Chen Kwong-ming or one or more of his larger armies of mercenaries—and the attack looks like succeeding—the bourgeois will not move openly.

It is not generally known that the individual members of the Volunteers are mostly shop-folk who have their manners and uniforms provided by their employers. The average shop might have between one and four Volunteers on its staff. These folk have nothing to lose by confiscation; only the employers would suffer pecuniary loss. Should the arms not be returned the rank-and-file will probably accept the position quietly, as membership confers certain small privileges. Accordingly it is thought the Volunteer leaders will find it difficult to get their men to fight.

Unless Sun strikes first and sends regulars to disarm the Volunteers in Canton, it is suggested, the controversy will die a natural death. It may be that Sun is scared of the bourgeois but the little they have done so far compared with their demonstrations will have convinced him that beyond acting as a very mild reserve to the police in keeping order against bad characters and not against troops—they are ineffective. They have little to gain and much to lose by fighting in their own streets.

RAIDS IN SHANGHAI.

FRENCH POLICE ACTIVE.

ARMY ON PAUL LEGAT.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, August 22. Customs officers seized 120 pistols and 15,000 rounds of ammunition on board the French steamer "Paul Legat." The police last night arrested the steward of the "Paul Legat" with 254 rounds of ammunition on him. They also arrested a Japanese with four automatics and 400 rounds of ammunition on his person.

As a result of the many raids that have been made on opium dens by the French police during the past week, 67 cases were heard in the French mixed court today, and fines aggregating \$10,000 were inflicted. A total of 974 pounds of the drug valued at about \$40,000 was seized and two Chinese were each fined \$3,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOCCER RULES ALTERED.

[To the Editor of the China Mail.]

Sir,—The following alterations to the Football Rules having been passed by the Football Association become operative this season. I should esteem it a favour if you will kindly publish them for the benefit of players and spectators.

Rule 6.—The following footnote is added:—"It is not a breach of the law for a player to be in an offside position, but only when in that position he interferes with an opponent or with the play. If a player who is in an offside position advances towards an opponent, or the ball, and, in so doing causes the play to be effected he should be penalised."

Rule 10.—Delete from fourth sentence the words "corner kick."

Law 11.—After the word "scored" insert "from a corner kick or"

Law 16.—Is altered by adding as the last sentence "A free kick shall be given for an infringement of this law."

Law 17.—Is altered to delete from lines one and two "Laws 5, 6, 8, 10 or 16" and substituting "Laws 5, 6, 8 or 10."

The footnote to rule 6 explains itself. The word "corner kick" being deleted from Rule 10 and added to law 11 now allows a goal to be scored Direct from this kick. Law 16 now definitely states that a free kick shall be given for an infringement. The alteration to Law 17 by deleting Law 16 is done because the latter law now definitely states a "free kick" shall be given for an infringement, but a goal cannot be scored direct from this kick.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) W. E. HOLLANDS.
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong Football Association.

CABLE RESERVE.

WHERE SHIPS MUST NOT ANCHOR.

From to-day a new cable reserve has been established between the City of Victoria and the south end of the Kowloon Peninsula as a prohibited anchorage in which no ship, junk or other craft shall anchor.

The boundaries of this cable reserve are as follows:—

On the West.—By a line from the Green Light on the Hongkong Ferry Pier (at Kowloon) 228 deg. to the Green Light on the Pier at the end of Queen Victoria Street.

On the South.—By the fore-shore.

On the East.—By a line from the Time Ball Tower (at Kowloon) 228 deg. to the Cenotaph (Victoria).

On the North.—By the fore-shore.

Ships, junks and other craft may use the moorings within the area but will be held responsible for any damage that they may do to the cables.

Ships going alongside Douglas Pier are permitted to drop their anchor in the fore and aft line of this pier provided that the anchor is not dropped more than 200 feet from the end of the pier.

BASEBALL.

TODAY'S MATCH.

Provided the weather permits, the South China Athletic Baseball Club and the Hongkong Baseball Club will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the H.K.F.C. ground at Happy Valley. To-morrow the S.C.A.A. and Club de Recreio should meet.

The line-up to-day is:

S.C.A.A. H.K.B.C.
Chan s.s. Shank
June 2b. Joyner
Lee 3b. Wilson
Kwong c. Vernor
Chang 1b. Ryan
Leung c.f. Lane
Hoo r.f. Hogan
Chu 1.f. Bradford
Shim p. O'Connor

For the Americans, Werschul and E. Shank will be available as substitutes.

PEAK THEFT.

FRENCH CONSUL'S HOUSE ROBBED.

JEWELLERY STOLEN.

Mr. Courthill, French Consul, No. 13, Peak Road, has reported to the police that sometime between August 21 and 22 some person entered his premises and stole money to the value of \$227. No arrests have so far been made.

MURDER CHARGE.

WOMAN REMANDED.

Tam Sam, of No. 16, Heung Hing Lane, 1st floor, charged on remand with the murder of her adopted daughter, Chu Kam-hoi, on July 15, was again brought up for hearing yesterday afternoon, before Mr. E. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. N. H. B. Nihil acting Crown Solicitor conducted the case for the prosecution and Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence.

Mr. F. C. Neville, overseer, Public Works Department, produced plans showing the scene of the alleged murder.

Chu Kam-hing, a girl aged nine years, stated that defendant had adopted her and deceased, Chu Kam-hoi, and a lad named Chu Wing. Before the tragedy between 6 and 7 p.m. on July 15, defendant, deceased, Chu Wing and she were in the house. The defendant instructed deceased to get some water to wash the bed but she refused to do so. Defendant then threw a glass of water at deceased who still refused to obey the order.

Defendant then opened a drawer, took out a knife and stabbed deceased. Deceased called out "Yam Kung Chit To" meaning such cruelty will bring ill-luck to you through your life. Afterwards defendant threw the knife down into the street through a window and supported deceased to the cubicle and laid her down on the floor. At the moment of being stabbed, deceased was standing outside the cubicle door. After a moment defendant took off the trousers of deceased. Witness went out for her father. She saw Ng come to the floor shortly after the crime. Defendant asked him whether he had any "medicine powder" or money; he replied in the negative. Before the stabbing took place, defendant drank half a bottle of wine during the evening meal on that night. Witness had never been beaten by defendant, even when the latter was drunk.

Sun Ng, licensed hawker, living at No. 16, Heung Hing Lane, first floor, stated that he knew defendant as the chief tenant of that floor; she had been staying there for four years. Between 6 and 7 p.m. on July 15 he was at his stall, four shops away. He heard "Tan Pei-mui" (the little girl) calling out "Ah Tse, Ah Tse" (elder sister). He ran upstairs to see what had happened. On reaching the floor, he discovered a quantity of blood on the floor outside the cubicle and saw defendant supporting the deceased. Prisoner asked him for medicine; he said he had none. He went downstairs for the police and found constable No. 206 Ho Cheung at the junction of Des Voeux Road West and Queen's Street. The constable accompanied him to the scene and then telephoned for an ambulance and the police. When the latter arrived, they took defendant into custody. On being questioned by the police, as to how the stabbing happened, defendant replied that deceased was playing and struggling with her little sister over the possession of a pineapple and during the struggle accidentally fell and stabbed herself. After hearing the defendant's story, the police made a search for the remainder of the pineapple but without result. After further evidence, the case was adjourned until 11.30 a.m. on August 29.

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MR. DAVIS.

THE AMERICAN ELECTORAL OUTLOOK.

Mr. Edward Price Bell, of the Chicago "Daily News," contributes the following to "The Observer." It is of particular interest in view of Mr. Davis's acceptance of the democratic presidential nomination:—

If some one kindly would tell us who is the biggest man—the most powerful personality—among the candidates for the Presidency of the United States, I think we should be able off-hand to name the winner. Put otherwise, the situation is one calling for a great personal triumph.

By this I do not mean that the American people are indifferent to principles; most decidedly they are not. What they are waiting for, what they are passionately eager for, is a brilliant and fearless exponent of the principles, in which they believe—democracy, weaklings, wirepullers, reactionists, cowards, hypocrites, smug stand-patters—anyone who knows the American nation knows it is sick of them all. It has had enough, and far more than enough, of fiddlers and side-steppers and Pussys. Great impulses in the United States are pressing for political outlet.

Is the consciousness of party "bosses" sensitive to those vibrations? Not at all. Party "bosses" do not understand the American mood; little men never understand big moods. What do the wirepullers talk about in the great party conventions? What did they talk about at Cleveland and in New York? Did they talk about duty or honour? They talked about votes and expediency, mis conceiving both.

A MOOD OF ADVENTURE.

America's mood to-day is a generous mood. It is a mood of adventure and advance. Our nation wishes to rise spiritually to the full height of its natural stature. We want a leader who responds to, and himself embodies, the deep emotions of the people, their inarticulate aspirations, their invisible desires, the policies inhering in their unuttered faith. One day we shall have such a leader, for history does not get forward by objective thinking alone nor mainly; it gets forward through irrepressible vitalities welling out of the human heart.

We do not know the Presidential nominees very well. We know them in some respects but we do not know them as standard-bearers in a Presidential campaign. We do not know how they will fight. We do not know how much magic they have in them, if any, for stirring the hearts and winning the minds of the people. For this demonstration we must wait.

A FORECAST.

In a cable to "The Observer," dispatched from Chicago in the second week of last February, I stated that Woodrow Wilson's death had improved the Democratic Party's chances in this year's election, and added:—

"Will the Democratic Party make a wise use of its improved outlook? Will it be really true to its dead leader? Will it be intelligent, honest, aggressive, without fear, ready, if need be, to go down in glorious defeat?"

In the same message occurred this paragraph:—

"Mr. Davis is a loyal Wilsonian in all of Wilsonian that matters. Moreover, he is an internationalist by independent conviction. He has brains, character, dignity, courage, personal charm. In respect of legal knowledge, diplomatic experience, statesmanlike gifts, freedom from all taint of scandal and petty politics, he has no equal in the whole group of Democratic Presidential aspirants. If the Democrats would nominate him upon the platform he himself would approve, and then would make their fight on the high plane indicated, they would give the Republican Party one of the stiffest struggles in its history."

THE "BOSSSES" AND THE CANDIDATE.

I see no reason now to alter a word in these paragraphs. There was no sign of nobility—no Wilsonian moral touch—about the "practical politics" of the New York Convention. Everything the "bosses" did there, so far as I could observe, was calculated to insure the party's prospects—calculated to disgust the country.

But the Convention did nominate this good man, John William Davis of West Virginia. He was nominated by in spite of the "bosses" and the moss-grown antiquities of the party. He was nominated by a benign destiny.

Now it is up to Mr. Davis to define his platform, to define clearly, to make it the right kind of a platform—a platform that accommodates the great American mood of which I have spoken, and then to fight like a lion. If he does this, I will put my money on him. If he does not, I will better for him that he had not cancelled his name.

"Boreness" and "boreness" are the worst enemies of a leader. Among the Democrats, I know, to well how to bore.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Under date of July 28, Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, write:

The main item of interest this week has been the issue of the American Bureau mid-month report giving the condition of the growing crop on the 15th inst., at only 68.6 per cent. of the normal as against 71.2 per cent. on June 25 last. In some quarters this was looked upon as one of the most amazing reports ever issued by Washington and came as a shock to the market in general. Most of the private agencies had reported an improvement since the previous report and the forecast of 78 members of the New York Cotton Exchange averaged 71.6. The reports of the crop during the last week have all been most favourable, and it is already being suggested that there is an error in the Bureau figures. The effect on the surprised market was only what could be expected and prices jumped up very rapidly. Quotations advanced practically 260 points but heavy selling caused some reaction and the close was steady with prices 38 to 148 points above the previous day at New York with a corresponding advance at Liverpool. The Manchester market opened on Tuesday very discouraged and when buying had to be done was difficult to arrange. At the opening of the market makers refused to quote until they had seen what attitude spinners were taking, and to use a makers' phrase later in the day they, the spinners, were shewing no mercy. It is surprising how soon the effect of the report was felt in the Indian markets and before noon on Tuesday a good many cables had come in dated that day making offers and also confirming options that had been left with the dealers. Under the difficult circumstances it is rather surprising that so much business found its ways on the books, but at times like these, both makers and merchants are fairly indulgent with their clients and generally are ready to split the difference between themselves rather than refuse business at a quoted price, even though they may have been under no real obligation to confirm. The enquiry for India has been more general during the past fortnight and there is undoubtedly a better feeling all round.

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OUR ORIGIN.

SERMON WITH REGARD TO MIXTURE

The Rev. C. Clouston, P.M., Hon. Chaplain to the Forces, chose as his text last Sunday: "Jesus, the son of Joseph, the son of Adam, which was the son of God. If children, then heirs, and joint heirs with Christ."

The preacher continued: "Curiosity concerning origin begins in childhood. Recent research tends to show that the subsequent physical, mental and moral development of a child may be affected by the manner in which that early curiosity is satisfied."

Curiosity concerning origin began in the childhood of the race. The discoveries made by an inspired people, and embodied in their sacred literature, have contributed in a marvellous manner to the moral and spiritual progress of mankind.

Curiosity concerning origin continues. The scientist pursues his investigations, which have been rewarded by further discoveries and additions to our knowledge of beginnings. The danger that exists to-day is a mistaken loyalty to the religious traditions of the past should deprive us of the fruits of the new revelation.

The solution of the problem of origins is a necessary preliminary to any inquiry into the question of our inheritance. It is at least of interest to know of whom we are the heirs and what is our title of inheritance.

Religion, or Revelation, Science and History contribute to the solution. Religion, we use the term in a popular sense, weaves a wonderful story of beginnings in the opening chapters of Genesis. The dust of the ground is divinely fashioned into human form, animated by the breath of life, and impressed with the likeness of God.

The sons of Adam, who bore the image of their Creator, are revealed in the New Testament as the sons of God, to whom they are related as children to a father. Science traces back man's origin to ancestors earlier than the first man and in the brute creation akin to the human discovers predecessors more remote.

History from the scant and imperfect records of the dim past reconstructs the story of man's early development and from later and ever-growing records follows the progress of the race.

The composite picture of man's ancestors and the three-fold story of his development possess an interest beyond the mere satisfaction of a childish or a scientific curiosity. We are learning the lesson of continuity and are slowly beginning to understand that we belong to the past as well as the past belongs to us. Science explains the mystery of our experience, in which is recapitulated and epitomised the history of the race.

Man is strangely the product of a past that stretches back into the unknown, a past that is ever-present. The sons of our fathers, we are no less the sons of Adam. Man is also heir of all the ages, whose inheritance embraces the past as well as the promise of the future.

What we state didactically is a principle that runs through the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures and a law generally accepted on the authority of science—the law of heredity.

We are 'heirs' and as such we are often a mystery to ourselves. There are occasions on which we feel like angels of light and there are others when to our surprise we could act with the cunning of the serpent and the cruelty of the ape. We wing our urgent desires to a responsive heaven and we crawl on a snake-tortured nature, sunk in slime.

We are 'heirs' to a mixed inheritance; bequests we receive from the past as varied as instincts of brutes, credulity of savages, docility of child, scepticism of philosophers, rapture of mystic and vision of saint. We may find these in our inheritance and we may reflect upon the complexity of the being which can enter into and possess such a mixed estate.

Our aim is to indicate with the utmost brevity the nature and extent of our inheritance from the past.

We propose to illustrate this by certain characteristic bequests which the past has made us.

We reserve for another occasion consideration of the vexed question which places evolutionist and fundamentalist in opposed camps. The inheritance with which we wish to concern ourselves is our acknowledged birthright as the sons of Adam and the sons of God.

Kepler, the astronomer, used to say of his investigations and discoveries, "I am thinking over again the thoughts of God." The humble and devout scientist describes what his researches lead him to believe is a further insight into the way in which God plans and works. It is true that religion contains every advance made by science in the path of knowledge, but it is not less true that science is discovered to be the key to religion. The Church may continue

a Galileo and ridicule a Darwin but truth is mightier than tradition and prevails.

We are at the parting of the ways and have to choose between a pre-scientific religion, or a post-scientific religion.

Dean Inge wrote recently in the "Morning Post" about the cleavage. "Copernicus, Galileo and Darwin have lived and have changed our whole outlook upon the universe. Science, so far from being discredited, goes from strength to strength. Its conclusions are subject to modification, but its methods are constantly vindicated, and have passed into the habits of thought which determine the convictions and practice of the modern world. It holds the same position of authority that logic held in the Middle Ages. What has been shaken is not the scientific method, but the shallow materialistic philosophy which was based upon it."

The Church seems to us to be called to the great task of re-adjusting some of its doctrines in accordance with established facts. We need a theology which shall interpret the word spiritually without outraging our scientific conscience.

Science in resolving the secret of man's remote ancestry provides the explanation of a complex inheritance we all share but the origin of which had remained a mystery.

The new psychology, which is still an infant but with the promise of a splendid future, starts from a frank acceptance of the evolutionary theory.

We know from experience what was at first a humiliating and perplexing discovery, that there exists in us instincts which we have in common with the brute creation. Animal passions, forceful and clamorous, against which we must be constantly on our guard. We are ever fighting down something within us, that threatens all progress of mind and spirit.

We start in horror when we suddenly glimpse the depths of degradation to which it is possible for the human to descend. Science illumines those depths, the dread ceases to be nameless. We understand the nature of our inheritance and we are forwarned of the conditions of the struggle upward and further we realise our extraordinary possibilities of descent as well as ascent.

The upward struggle of the race described by scientist and historians we find to be repeated and verified in our own experience. What was once a mystery, we struggle but our ascent may be rapid; we are also heirs to all the gains the race has accumulated, and by these we may be enabled to reach the heights. Prudence, we know, would enjoin silence and keep the zoological skeletons of science within the cupboard. Traditional views are commonly held, defended and expected. Honesty compels us to break a silence however provocative the result may be.

The Hebrew account of man's creation makes Adam the first man and father of the human race. "Where descent from an earlier than Adam is disputed, Adam is confidently accepted as the ancestor of all men. We are the sons of men and from men we descend and inherit."

Opinions differ as to our original and our acquired inheritance. Religion and history enable us to understand how slowly and patiently our predecessors have created, accumulated, preserved and transmitted to us what constitutes our present heritage.

Books like H. G. Wells' "Outlines of History" serve as a popular and useful introduction to an understanding of our immense debt to the past. We enter in and possess as the heirs of all the ages, the fruits of untold labour and sacrifice.

The new-rich who purchase old mansions and lordly acres may be uninterested in their possessions but to the new-poor, who sold them, they were a family inheritance rich in traditions, memories and associations. We are not purchasers but heirs to a vast inheritance in which ignorance and apathy alone can make us uninterested.

Our inheritance, mixed as it is, may include instincts which shame us, but we can feel shame; we know what those instincts are; we know that we can control them and that the only shame we need know is when they are allowed to control us.

"We know" the faculty and power of knowing may be regarded as inheritance from the past as well as a present possession.

The judgments we form of actions and conduct as the result of such knowledge is a further enrichment of our heritage.

"We know" but what we do not always take into account, is how dependent upon the past we are for our knowing and knowledge. Thoughts often flash across our minds and by their business surprises us. Ideas are presented to us as new and serviceable but we immediately reject them in favour of those outworn. Our mental reaction, however, is a part of history, a fact which the new psychology does not ignore.

"Not only our bodies, but our minds are compounded with those of our ancestors and we are not only the sons of men, but the sons of our ancestors. A human

mind with all its amazing capacities and its infinite possibilities is nevertheless a product of organic evolution."

"Man's self-conscious reason rests on a biological foundation. It is built over animal appetites and surrounded with non-rational processes. It carries with it traces of its ancestry. It is, therefore, only to be expected that some of the peculiarities in the mental activities of men will be found to have their explanation in the animal basis on which they rest and the rational on the non-rational."

CHRISTIANITY AND PSYCHOLOGY. Our inheritance of mind has thus a long history behind it. As heirs we enter into possession of our estate and not only the most recently acquired portions with their modern improvements but the earliest portions which in their original crudity survive.

"Mind in the making" describes the four historical layers underlying the minds of civilised men as the child mind, the savage mind, and the traditionally civilised mind.

The 'taboo' of the savage lies behind many of our inhibitions. The conservatism of the timid and apathetic as well as of the obstinate and bigoted and their opposition to progress, which they dismiss as modernism, points to the survival of the primitive attitude of mind which resists change. The reliance upon authority, the uncritical acceptance of beliefs that are established and institutions that are fixed are characteristic of the child mind and disposition.

The human mind is capable of a marvellous development but such development is rare in the individual; it demands freedom of thought and creative activity to which but few attain.

We inherit with the faculty and power of mind the creation and products of the minds of all the generations which have preceded us. The vastness of our intellectual heritage beggars all description and surpasses all our imaginings. We are the multi-millionaires of the ages with possessions embarrassing in their worth and magnitude.

We are amazed as we catch glimpses of the beginnings of our inheritance and at the present extent of our possessions. Imagination is staggered by the creative powers and potentialities of the human mind.

We see in the uncertain light of dawn a fumbling savage; in his restless hands are stick and stone; without thought or intention he has withdrawn a point to the end of the stick. A passing breeze attracts him, the stick with a point is found to be more useful than one without. The savage mind is just capable of recalling, associating and repeating the simple process by which a pointed stick could be used as another weapon to kill. We see descendants of the fumbling savage, restless too, but with the thought and intention of untold generations behind them. They have constructed a weapon which rises bird-like into the blue to be lost to sight and then out of the darkness and dread of the night to hurl ghastly death in the form of poison gas bombs.

We see another restless savage in whose hands is something hard and sharp, a bone lies near on which he scratches. One day those aimless scratchings resemble an image in the savage mind of a beast he has patiently stalked. The pictures in time become letters. From such crude beginnings Art, Literature, Science and some would add Religion developed. Homer, Raphael, Shakespeares, Newton and Darwin are the successors of those earliest creators of our inheritance.

We see our earliest ancestors as solitary hunters and hunted; we see the beginnings of an instinct other than the pugnacious, the social and from the simplest satisfactions we can watch emerge the family and the tribe, the nation, with the growth of customs, laws, institutions until a League of nations could be born and visions of a brotherhood of man and nations and the future of the race.

Our inheritance is similar to our bodies fearfully and wonderfully made. It appears to us that because the human mind itself has a long and continuous history behind it that we can enter in and possess as our inheritance all that was and is.

We have left for our last consideration the crowning achievement of the human mind. Man in moments of supreme exaltation, and mind in its most daring flights, have created an inheritance which is not of this world and into which that which is born of the flesh alone cannot enter and possess.

Man's spiritual inheritance we conceive to be the creation of mind but not of mind alone. That which is spiritual must be ultimately the creation of spirit. We believe there is in man the spirit of God and that there exists a spiritual kinship which unites man with God. Without this man could have no understanding of God. Man has entered into the Kingdom of the spirit by the same slow and patient development as that which has entered into the Kingdom of the flesh. The spirit of God is the spirit of man and the spirit of man is the spirit of God.

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PRESIDENT MADISON 4th Dec.

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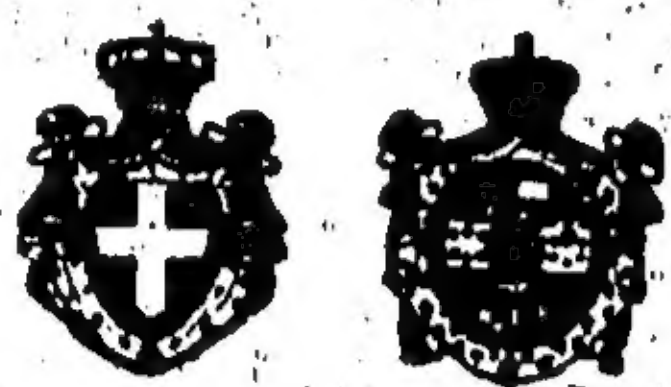
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Kelvinator can be installed in the refrigerator you now have. It supplies dry, even cold—the same low temperature all the year round. Thousands of owners agree, scores of them right here at home, that Kelvinator's automatic refrigeration is far cleaner, far more convenient. You should by all means investigate with a view of equipping your home. Kelvinator is demonstrated in our show rooms. Or, a phone call will bring you literature describing it.

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Agents for Hongkong & S. China.

INSPECTOR DUNNE

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE
IS WITHDRAWN.

SHANGHAI COURT CASE.

Shanghai, August 19.—Sub-Inspector T. Dunne, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, appeared on remand at H.M. Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. W. King, charged with unlawfully and feloniously causing the death of a coolie at Louza Police Station on the 13th instant.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the prosecution and Mr. M. Reader Harris for the accused, while M. d'Auxion de Ruffe watched the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased, Yeh Ching-tang.

At the outset, Mr. Maitland intimated that, after he had called medical and other evidence, he would ask leave of the court to withdraw the charge. The proceedings had been adjourned for a week, but the prosecution considered it only fair to the accused that the case should be brought on, as soon as possible.

Dr. E. G. Gauntlett then was called and stated that he was present at the autopsy on the body of the deceased which Dr. McKinstry performed at the Public Mortuary. He found that the cause of death was advanced disease of the kidneys, possibly aided by opium poisoning.

Mr. Maitland—What exactly did you find?
Witness—The kidneys were small and showed marked degeneration, and were identical with the condition known as chronic Bright's disease. There were signs of pleurisy in the lungs, but not recent.

Asked if he examined the deceased's head, and whether there was anything wrong with it, witness said there was a bruise at the back of the skull, but there was no injury to the bone or the brain. The brain was congested, as would be expected from kidney disease.

MR. Maitland—Would that blow on the head affect his death in any way?
Witness—Not at all.

Could that bruise on the back of the head have been caused by a blow with the open hand?—No. Could it have been caused by a blow with the fist?—I think it is not likely, unless it were a very heavy blow.

Would the injury to the back of the head have affected this man's death in any way?—None whatever.

The Magistrate—Were there bruises on any other part of the body?
Witness—On the lower part of the back. Taken with the bruise on the back of the skull, the most obvious thing would be a fall backwards on a hard floor.

The Magistrate—Had that anything to do with this man's death?
Witness—Nothing whatever.

Dr. McKinstry, of the Public Health Department, also gave evidence that the cause of death was advanced kidney disease. He found a bruise on the back of the deceased's head, on the left side, about an inch in diameter, but there was no injury to the bone or to the brain. It was not a serious bruise, and could not in any way have affected the man's death.

Mr. Maitland—Could it have been caused by a blow with an open hand?—No.

Do you think it could have been caused by a blow with the clenched fist?—A very severe blow might have produced it, but it would have been very difficult.

Witness added that the bruise on the lower part of the back was not a severe bruise and had no effect on the death of the coolie.

The Magistrate—How do you suggest this bruise was caused?
Witness—It might have been caused by a fall, but a patient's lying in bed might produce it. The bruise on the head was probably due to a fall.

SIGNS OF MORPHIA.
In answer to Mr. Reader Harris, witness said that an analysis of the contents of the stomach, taken in the Shanghai Road Hospital before death, disclosed 6 milligrams of morphia, but this would not be an indication as to how much morphia was in the stomach at the time this was taken out.

Chinese Police Sgt. 370 gave evidence that on the afternoon of the 13th he saw deceased lying on his bed. Inspector Dunne went up to him and said that as the coolie had resigned he could not be allowed to stay there any longer.

The Inspector told him to get out, but the coolie made no answer and did not rise. When the Inspector took hold of him and lifted him up, again, telling him to get out. The coolie still refused to move and the Inspector took hold of him by the shoulders and pushed him out. He was pushed as far as downstairs and, refusing to go farther, the Inspector said, "I will drive him away." The other then left.

A nurse was called and the coolie helped the coolie into it, witness being him morning. He was told that the coolie had been taken to his brother's home.

Mr. Reader Harris—The witness said that the Inspector pushed the

coolie downstairs. Does he mean that he walked behind him, holding him by the shoulders all the time, or that he pushed him and the man fell down?

Witness—The Inspector had both hands on the coolie's shoulders and pushed him from behind, and the coolie walked downstairs. He walked down with the Inspector's hands on his shoulders.

REFUSED TO WORK.
Zung Sib-king, who said he had once been a tailor and was now a coolie, gave evidence that Inspector Dunne told the deceased to clean the walls with a mop, but the coolie refused to get the mop, whereupon the Inspector struck him. He did so with both hands, open, striking him on both sides of the head. Witness went away for a moment, and on returning saw deceased standing up. There did not appear to be anything wrong with him. He did not fall down. Witness said nothing to him but went on with his own work.

At this point the Magistrate asked, assuming the case went on, what evidence the prosecution had to call to substantiate the charge?
Mr. Maitland—There are no other evidence.

The Magistrate—Those two Chinese are the only people you could call?
Mr. Maitland—Yes, I will call the chauffeur, but he will only be able to corroborate what they have said. I do not wish to keep anything back, however. All the available evidence ought to be given.

The chauffeur employed at Louza station was then called and said that he saw the Inspector strike deceased with his open hands, and on the side of the head. Witness saw three blows given, and then he went away. Deceased was bending down at the time, but he did not fall.

THE CHARGE WITHDRAWN.
Mr. Maitland then informed the court that this was the whole of the evidence he could produce for the prosecution, and having regard to the fact that the doctors had definitely stated that death was due to kidney disease and that the injury to the head could not have been caused by a slap of the hand and was unlikely to have been caused by a blow with the fist, further that the injury in no way affected the man's death, he felt it his duty to apply to the court for leave to withdraw the charge.

The Magistrate—Have you anything to say, Mr. Harris?
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SCHOOL TRAGEDY.

BOYS SEE TEACHERS DIE.

London, July 21.—Just after the Redriff road Council Schools, Rothenham, S.E., had broken up for the summer holidays yesterday two of the teachers, Mr. W. Holmes and Mr. G. Kay, were shot lead in the road, a short distance from the school.

The shooting was seen by some boys from the school, who walked some distance behind the teachers when they left the school together, according to their daily custom. The boys said the teachers appeared to be arguing violently.

Then, according to the boys, Mr. Holmes drew a revolver from his pocket and fired two shots at Mr. Kay. He then shot himself.

A policeman who was called found both men dead in the roadway.

It is stated that a letter addressed to a woman and stamped ready for posting was found on Mr. Holmes.

Mr. Kay was a married man aged 36, with three children, living at Linard-road, Catford, E. Mr. Holmes, who was believed to be a widower, aged 42, lived at Jerlingham-road, New Cross.

COOLIE DOWNSTAIRS. Does he mean that he walked behind him, holding him by the shoulders all the time, or that he pushed him and the man fell down?

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COMMAND ORDERS.

PROMOTION AND LEAVE.

Captain J. F. Drake, East Surrey Regt., has been promoted Major as from April 7.

Lieutenant E. J. Cooper and G. W. Kennedy, M.C., of the same regiment, have obtained their captaincies, seniority dating from April 7 and April 30 respectively. Lieutenant Cope has been granted leave until September 1.

Major F. H. Phillips, I.O.M.C., has been granted leave to proceed to Japan.

Major F. A. B. Johnstone, 24th Bombay Grenadiers, sails to-day on s.s. "Mantua" on leave until February 22 next.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via PORTS.

THE Steamship "WEST PROSPECT" having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Friday, 22nd August, 1924, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports Office, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned or Delivery Orders issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown where it will be examined at 10 a.m.—28th August, 1924, Thursday, by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, Marine Surveyors.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Godown and cargo undelivered after 29th August, 1924, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & BARRY, Agents, U.S.S.B. Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1924.

LOYD TRIESTINO S. N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "LAONIA" FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, SPALATO, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 23rd instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst., at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1924.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

28. Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, 25th August, 1924, commencing at 12 Noon

1. 1st Floor, Rooms, Duddell Street.

One 18 H. P. 4 Cylinders, 2 Cylinders, Marine Motor complete with fittings, magneto, or bellows and reverse gear, etc.

2. 1st Floor, Rooms, Duddell Street.

1. 1st Floor, Rooms, Duddell Street.

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COMING To The CORONET.

The
Cosmopolitan-Paramount
Production

"HUMOURESQUE"

Wonderfully Appealing Drama.

Featuring

ALMA RUBENS and VERA GORDON.

— ALSO —

J. M. Barrie's Famous

Play

"THE LITTLE MINISTER"

A

Superb Paramount Picture

Featuring

BETTY COMPSON.

COMING To The CORONET.

PROGRAMME FEATURES.

TO-NIGHT.

CORONET—"To Have And To Hold."

STAR—"Riders Up."

WORLD—"The Studio Girl."

QUEEN'S—"The Grandson."

CORONET'S BIG FILM.

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

Romance and Adventure.

The story of "To Have and To Hold," the big picture showing at the Coronet Theatre, opens at the Court of King James I. of England. A weak-minded monarch, he openly flouts his high ministers, but falls a victim to the guiles of Lord Carnal, a courtier, to whom he will deny nothing. Carnal loves the King's Ward, Lady Jocelyn Leigh, who in turn despises him.

The Queen has tired of the King and has taken an interest in Lord Cecil, Jocelyn's brother. The King is about to interfere when Carnal, who is the best swordsman in the land, intimates that he will do what is required. He challenges Lord Cecil to a duel and the boy falls. The King is overjoyed with the news and offers to grant any request Carnal makes. He demands Lady Jocelyn's hand, and the King announces their engagement. During the revels, Jocelyn escapes from the court.

At the same time, in Jamestown, Virginia, a small band of English settlers are attacked by Indians. The attack proves a failure and the hero of the hour is Captain Ralph Percy, leader of the settlers. Patience Worth, Jocelyn's maid, has been preparing to go to America with a shipload of prospective brides. Jocelyn, with the desire to avoid marriage with Carnal, induces Patience to allow her to go to America instead.

In Virginia, Sparrow, the lazy servant of Captain Percy, begs his master to select one of the wives on the incoming ship. Percy consents. At the pier, Jocelyn finds a far different state of affairs than she had imagined and is disappointed in the manner in which the brides are treated by the rough settlers, each of whom seeks the prettiest for his mate. A brutal man seizes her, and as she struggles, she is rescued by Percy. They are married, but Jocelyn insists upon remaining a wife in name only. She scorns Percy, but the days that follow bring understanding, and soon they love each other.

In England, Lord Carnal is preparing to follow Jocelyn to Virginia. He makes the voyage, arrives in Jamestown, states his case to the Governor, and then accuses the lovers to be arrested. The next day the Governor orders Jocelyn back to England and Percy to prison. During the evening Carnal gives a riotous party, and this determines the fate of the lovers.

She is discovered and Carnal orders her to be taken on board his ship. Sparrow learns of this, warns Percy, and by a ruse, effects his master's escape. They row to Carnal's ship and reach it just as the rogue is attempting to embrace Jocelyn. Percy calls for Jocelyn to get into the boat with Sparrow, and then engages Carnal in a rapier duel. Carnal is wounded and falls over board into the water. Percy clutches her and they rush off.

A fierce storm arises, and after being battered by the waves all night the boat is swept against an island and wrecked. All four reach the shore safely, only to find themselves on the same island with a band of pirates. Percy announces that he is Kirby, a cut-throat pirate, and with his sword proves his contention. All four then go aboard the pirate ship. As the days pass, Percy realizes that the pirates may turn on him any day. When a treasure ship appears on the horizon and Percy orders no attack, the inevitable happens. When the crew are about to fire on the ship, Percy drags Carnal down to the magazine and threatens to blow the vessel out of the water, if one gun is turned on the other ship. Finally the magazine explodes, sinking the ship, but not before the venturesome four have escaped on a raft. They are picked up by the English ship, whereupon Carnal basely denounces Percy as the pirate captain.

In England, King James is overjoyed at Carnal's triumphant return. He re-announces the engagement of Carnal and Jocelyn. The wedding is in progress and the King is lavishing upon Carnal. But the Duke of Buckingham, who has been aspiring to fill Carnal's shoes, has other plans. He secretly releases Percy from prison, and he engages Carnal in a duel before the King and his guests. Carnal is vanquished, thrown in prison and, in despair swallows poison. The King orders the wedding to proceed with Percy as bridegroom. So the lovers are united at last.

CINEMA CHATTER.



Betty Compson in the Paramount Picture "Shadows of Paris" A Herbert Brenson Production

"BREWSTER'S MILLIONS."

Famous Comedy At The Star.

"Brewster's Millions" which had convulsed the thousands of readers of what is perhaps the most popular novel ever written by George Barr McCutcheon, threw other thousands of playgoers into spasms of laughter when it was presented on the stage. With the indescribably wider range of possibilities offered by the screen, the story becomes a veritable explosion of hilarity.

The story is one of pure comedy romance. It has been embellished highly in the screen version, by the inclusion of a number of incidents that appear in neither the novel or the play, with the result that the production has a far greater comedy value than either of its forerunners.

It is the story of Monte Brewster who is left fatherless at the tender age of two years. His two grandfathers quarrel as to how the boy, a promising and lusty youngster, should be brought up, so that when he is five years of age, his mother's patience is exhausted, and she tells the grandfathers that she will bring up her child in her own way, just as she pleases, without interference from either of them. Too young to realize the import of his mother's decision, he plays artlessly with the usual toys of the ordinary five-year-old child, and little, reckons what the future holds in its store for him. The grandfathers give it up as a bad job and wash their hands of responsibility for his upbringing—all of which is a good thing for the youngster.

When he is twenty-five Monte who is now an orphan, struggles along on a slim salary as a clerk in a steamship office. After a series of incidents in which his poverty is accentuated, and his efforts to make both ends meet take on an extremely humorous aspect to the audience, it comes about that Grandfather Brewster offers to make a gentleman of his grandson, and presents him with a million dollars.

The other grandfather makes a counter proposition to Monte, to take him into his business as an active partner, and give him five million dollars, if at the end of the year he is absolutely broke. How he carries out this compact, spends the million and experiences the strangest tricks of Fate rounds out the story in an hour and a half of riotous laughter.

"Brewster's Millions" is being shown at the Star Theatre, tomorrow and Monday.



Betty Compson and Richard Dix.

MARY PICKFORD.

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY."

Presents Her Own Version.

The greatest of importance attaches to the announcement of the forthcoming showing in this city of Mary Pickford's notable 1922 production of "Tess of the Storm Country." This screen event marks a vital epoch in photographic history inasmuch as it is the first instance in which a great star has resurrected from the past the picture which won her a permanent place in the photoplay hall of fame and produced it for a second time on an elaborated scale, taking advantage of all the progress the film-making industry has made in the intervening years.



It was just eight years ago that Miss Pickford portrayed the lovable character of Tess before the motion picture camera and this artistic triumph of hers was so all-encompassing there is no way of determining how many millions of people in all the civilized nations of the world saw it.

As a matter of fact, this photoplay was exhibited continuously until every print was worn out and

the negative lost its power to reproduce. During the last two years Miss Pickford has been the recipient of thousands of requests to once more offer herself in this masterly story.

Newspapers and magazines of many countries have joined in the clamour for this new production. As a consequence, "America's Sweetheart" has responded by making a greatly improved version of the play. Critics everywhere declare it to be her most artistic achievement and the consensus of opinion seems to be that it will live through posterity as one of the foremost cinema classics of the first two decades of the new art.

Miss Pickford in the role of Tess is said to be truly at her very best and her performance reveals the finished touches of artistry which is so distinctly her own. Undoubtedly most of her legions of admirers will elicit drama. The supporting cast she has selected personally is most capable. Lloyd Hughes, who plays the leading male role created by the late Harold Lockwood, is especially acceptable, while Gloria Hope in the part of Teola Graves wins her full share of sympathy. Noteworthy performances are given by Jean Hersholt, Forrest Robinson, Robert Russell, David Torrence, Danny Hoy, Gus Saville and Mme. de Bodomere.

John S. Robertson directed this revival with Shaw Lovett assisting. Elmer Harris adapted the piece from Grace Miller White's famous novel. Frank Ormston fulfilled the duties of art director brilliantly, the settings being unusually realistic.

The story unfolded in "Tess of the Storm Country" has to do with a group of fishermen who had "squatted" on lake-shore land belonging to a wealthy and tight-fisted man, whose stern efforts to evict the "intruders" form the crux of the conflict. Tess is the daughter of one of these fishermen and it is her winsome manner and rare beauty which inspires the son of the rich man to intercede in behalf of those his father would persecute. This complicates matters as does the advances of a villainous fisherman who seeks the girl for himself. A heart-touching self-sacrifice on the part of Tess saves the rich man's daughter from disgrace and the ending is such as pleases everyone after the heroine has gone through all the agonies of having her father arrested and tried for murder.

RACING FILM.

"Riders Up" At The Star Theatre.

"Riders Up" latest Universal all-star picture which will be screened in the Star Theatre for the last time this evening, is a story

SUNDAY and MONDAY THE STAR MATINEE and NIGHT



ROSCEE
Arbuckle's
Brewster's
Millions

A hilarious tale of a man who had to squander a million—and couldn't.
A RIOT ON THE STAGE—A SUPER RIOT ON THE FILM.

of life around a race track.

Creighton Hale convinces those who have formed the opinion that a race track tout is beyond the pale, so far as unselfishness is concerned, as did George Cooper, taking the part of "Jinx" Jackson, Johnny's pal in good times and in bad.

It is probable that many among the spectators, the men at least, have had occasion to remember gratefully some "Mother Ryan," the boarding house keeper played by Kate Price long a screen favourite. Her kind heart led her to provide food and a bed for youths far behind in their bill. Others prominent in the all-star cast are Robert Brower, as General Jeff, Civil War veteran who peddles papers, and Ethel Shannon, as Peggy, daughter of Mother Ryan.

Adapted from the Red Book magazine story by Gerald Beaumont, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," it tells the story of a youth who has become a race track tout and strives to make enough money to return home and visit his widowed mother and his sister. Comes the day when the horse wins, and Johnny bids his friends good-by. General Jeff, however, begs Johnny to take him to the track, saying that the next day he will realize his long-cherished desire to become the inmate of an old home.

Johnny learns that the old man has based his hopes on the fact that he has placed his last dollar on a horse, which if it wins, will provide the necessary money. The horse loses—and Johnny's visit home must again be postponed.

There is a pretty love theme running through the story, and some fine wholesome comedy, as well as some genuine pathos. Irving Cummings directed the picture which was made in Tinian. It is undoubtedly his best since he made "Fools Highway." There are some great racing thrills as atmosphere, and the situations move with a simplicity and clearness which is always interesting.

"ONLY A SHOP GIRL."

REMARKABLE HISTORY.

Old Stage Success Coming.

The second of the old stage successes of Charles E. Blaney to be produced for the screen is "Only A Shop Girl," which was first staged in New York twenty-five years ago, and which is still running, on the road in various parts of the country.

The seemingly endless popularity of this, and other Blaney dramas, is easily accounted for by the fact that they were all true to life, with no impossible situations and none of the bizarre effects of the present day problem plays and pictures.

Blaney's plays offered clean, wholesome entertainment and at the same time, contained thrills and action enough to satisfy the most violent of the gallery gods.

"Only A Shop Girl" is a perfectly balanced picture, played by a cast of nine stars who were hand-picked for their parts.

The element of mystery which runs through the seven reels is sustained to the end and the action runs the gamut of human emotions, laughter, tears, beauty, ugliness, poverty, riches, love and hate.

There is a fire scene which possesses all the elements of reality except the actual noise made by the fire apparatus.

The producers have announced that the closing scene of the picture is the best surprise ending that has ever been made.

"ONLY A SHOP GIRL."

Gorgeous Costumes Filmed.

Not merely the acting and the scenic investiture will interest the women at the first showing of "Only A Shop Girl" at the Star Theatre, next Thursday.

Miss Taylor, who plays the part of one of Charles E. Blaney's heroines in this screen version of an old-time stage success, appears in one of the scenes wearing Paris gowns of unusual splendour, even for the screen.

They are worn as part of the action of the picture, but large numbers of women stayed for another show just to have a second peep at them.

Miss Taylor, who is a famous beauty as well as a talented player, wears the gowns as though to the manor born.

While it seems hardly fair to comment at length on one small portion of the picture—it would take entirely too much space to do so—the length of the excellent performance given by Miss Blaney, Wallace Berry, James Morrison, Tully Marshall, Claire Dubrey, William Scott, Willard Louis and Baby Josephine Adair.

The net result of the picture is an evening's entertainment that embraces spirit, action, love, hate, sympathy, selfishness, self-sacrifice, and through the whole range of human emotions. "Only A Shop Girl" is a picture that will be universally enjoyed.

WHEN JAMES I RULED OVER ENGLAND

When James I ruled over England "in the good old days" adventure was to be had for the seeking—adventure in the strange new lands across the sea.

Catch the glamour of this magic age in the great adventure film—

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

—the great adventure film brimful with thrilling incidents and interwoven by a beautiful romance.

Wonderful filming: Magnificent Staging: Superb Acting

Showing To-day and To-morrow at

THE CORONET



BOOKS

BYRON TABLET IN ABBEY?

Should Lord Byron, the poet, after being dead for 100 years, have a tablet in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey?

The question is raised by Lord Rosebery, who urges in a letter to "The Times" that the objections raised in the past have ceased to exist, and that the Abbey authorities should discriminate between Byron the man and Byron the poet. The Byron Centenary Committee wish to erect a tablet.

"I only look at the matter from one point of view, and that is whether I am justified or not in allotting some of my very precious space to Lord Byron," said Dr. E. E. Ryle, dean of Westminster.

"At present we have room for five tablets, and if one honours Byron with an Abbey memorial, what of several other great poets?"

"There is Shelley, for instance—a finer poet, in my opinion, than Byron," also Keats.

"The question is whether the claims of Byron exceed those of other poets."

THE STUDIO

"The Studio" in its July number is keeping well up to its usual reputation as a Magazine on Art. Foremost among its interesting and artistic contributions is that in regard to the work of Mr. Glyn W. Philpot, R.A., whose "Indian Soldier No. 2," a masterful and colourful study, appears as a frontispiece. This number is full of interest to anyone artistically inclined, containing as it does contributions and valuable criticisms pertaining to the realm of art by authoritative writers, in conjunction with a production of pictures which form the subject of these articles.

By L. C. C.

"The Studio" for July.

"THREE OF A KIND."

In "Three of a Kind" is found a story full of interest and suspense. Heather Dene, the heroine, promises to marry a profiteer in order to free herself from a monotonous life and have the necessary money to carry out her plans. Just before her appointed day for her marriage she makes a flying trip to Paris with a half-lover and husband of her friend. In the confusion which follows the discovery of the flight by the wife, Heather is rescued by an airman, whom she had helped out in Salisbury Plain. In order to evade the police she makes herself out as his wife. A chance visit from the profiteer and half-brother to the airman ends in a hurried and forced marriage. After many complications and mistakes Heather discovers her real love for one of the three.

—N.H.F.P.

"Three of a Kind," by Emmeline Morrison, John Long Ltd., 7s. 6d.

"THE BIG MALOPO."

A great part of the inheritance of Winston (Garrett) having been invested by his cousin and trustee in the Malopo, a diamond mine in South Africa, he grows suspicious and goes out to Africa to investigate. There he meets the chief of crooks who is endeavouring to snatch the control of the mine, which turns out to be very valuable. The adventures and escapades of "Winston (Garrett) and his efforts to protect and win Sheila Scuton, the girl he loves, grips the attention of the reader from beginning to end.

—N.H.F.P.

"The Big Malopo," by H. M. Egbert, John Long Ltd., 7s. 6d.

SCPTICISM OF STELLA BENSON

It is interesting, but rather useless, to wonder what the future of Stella Benson may be. At her heart scepticism has always dwelt, and she has been tortured by the futility of knowledge. Yet, at the beginning of her life, her apprehension and appreciation of beauty were so intense, that the ultimate lack of purpose was forgotten.

Nothing ever embittered Jay, not even her own positivism. There is a finality about bitterness, and Jay was never final. Her last word was always on a questioning note. Her mind was always open, waiting for more. Oh, no, she would tell her pillow at night, "There must be a better answer than that."

It is Stella Benson's tragedy that this caused to be true, in her last novel there is more, a little bitterness. The world grew terrible to her, and she was driven to seek refuge in a Secret World of the imagination. But even this could not serve her from the pursuing furies of that self-questioning which would not let her forget the futility her scepticism revealed, and after the one useless effort of "Lying Alone" she resolved to feel out more, to let her perception be that of the brain only, to see all existence as comedy. She was being driven to barren laughter; life was becoming "an old joke, and I have forgotten the point of it."

"The Poor Man," her best book in point of craftsmanship, is the only one in which the Secret Story does not reach beyond the glorification of Self. Miss Benson still finds beauty in the world, but none in humanity.—Geoffrey H. Wells in the *Adelphi*.

BUNCHES OF GRAPES.

Bunches of grapes," says Timothy.
"Pomegranates pink," says Elaine.
"A junket of cream and a cranberry tart
For me," says Jane.

"Love-in-a-mist," says Timothy.
"Primroses pale," says Elaine.
"A nosegay of pinks and nigelle
For me," says Jane.

"Chariots of gold," says Timothy.
"Silvery wings," says Elaine.
"A bluntpy ride in a waggon
For me," says Jane.

WALTER DE LA MARE.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Recent Prose. By John Macfeld (Heinemann, 6s.). Macfeld is "always worth reading, whether his medium is prose or verse." We can safely recommend this book.

Form on Man. By R. F. Foster (The Bodley Head, 6s. 6d.). An exhaustive treatise on the popular game of the moment by an American expert. Contains a code of rules for play and scoring based on the original Chinese game, but adapted to suit the Western ideas of such games.

The Unseen Hand. By Valentine Jarrold (7s. 6d.). A well-contrived mystery story dominated by the sinister figure of Grundenwald, a German spy who should have been shot at Neuve Chapelle but wasn't. This is the fourth of Jarrold's monthly mystery novels, and it upholds the reputation for thrills which the series has already obtained.

The Wonders of Salvage. By C. E. Brand (John Lane, 8s. 6d.). A book that will be enjoyed by young and old alike. Crammed with interesting facts related by one who knows his subject well. The book supplies a long-felt want.

The Plastic Age. By Percy Marks (Selwyn and Blount, 7s. 6d.). A study of young men—at an American University. Written in a refreshing style, but a little naive to our English ideas. The light book throws on school life across the water should ensure it a good sale.

AN EPITAPH.

Burdard Kipling composed an epitaph for a monument to be erected by the town of Saint-Ste-Marie, Ontario, in honour of the 350 men from that place who lost their lives in the great war. His inscription reads:

To the glory of God, the honour of the armies of the Dominion, and in proud memory of our dead who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918, and whose names are here recorded, this monument was erected by the people of Saint-Ste-Marie.

From little towns in a far land we came.
To save our honour and a world aflame.
By little towns, in a far land, we sleep,
And trust those things we won to you to keep.

NOVELS IN BRIEF

The Power and the Glory. By Graham Greene (Ward Lock, 7s. 6d.).

This vivid story of madness affecting the lives of three generations, is excellently told. One wishes that that brilliant production, Lambert Dyball, could have come upon the scene earlier, so that we might have heard more of his strange faith. It would be interesting to know whether Miss Bowen has based her convincing story of training and environment versus hereditary insanity on facts, or on her own keen imagination.

"The World is My Oyster." By Edwin Pugh (Fisher Unwin, 7s. 6d.).

A fairy story for grown-ups in which after trials and tribulations all live happily ever after. Adrian, a pampered, luxury-loving youth, is suddenly turned adrift by his rich uncle, who believes that his nephew must learn to "rough it." Waking one morning, Adrian finds his smart clothes replaced by an old suit, his pockets empty, and no servants to wait on him. He leaves the house, and wanders destitute through the parks. He soon strikes up an acquaintance with a motley crowd of crooks, bar-keepers and policemen, and with a romantic beggar-boy. After some astonishing adventures, Adrian "makes good" and returns to his uncle and to his former comfortable life. The fate is told in what is known as a "breezy" style—and it is easy to read.

WHY FOOLS WERE MADE.

What do you suppose fools were made for? That you might tread upon them, and starve them, and get the better of them in every possible way? By no means. They were made that wise people might take care of them. That is the true and plain fact concerning the relations of every strong and wise man to the world about him. He has his strength given him, not that he may crush the weak, but that he may support and guide them. In his own household he is to be the guide and support of his children; out of the household he is still to be the father—that is, the guide and support of the weak and the poor; not merely of the meritoriously weak and the innocently poor, but of the guilty and punishably poor; of the men who ought to have known better of the poor who ought to be ashamed of themselves. RUSKIN.

THE BEST BOOKS

It is now a good many years since Sir John Lubbock (afterwards Lord Avebury) issued his list of the hundred best books, and suffered for his rashness. Among other things, his selection fell under the lash of Ruskin, who, putting his pen "through the needless and blotchy through the rubbish and poison," left enough for a life's liberal reading and choice for any true worker's loyal reading.

In spite of Sir John Lubbock's experience, however, similar lists have been issued from time to time, even Mr. Arnold Bennett having risked his reputation in that way. A somewhat different list of "best books" is found in *What to Read* (The Plebs League, London, 6d.). This work of some sixty pages is intended as a guide to books of value to students of the various Labour Colleges, etc., in England, and consequently books are suggested only on subjects likely to be of special value to them. For this reason very few novels are included—indeed, not more than four: "Walter Pater's *Marius the Epicurean*," for an account of Rome in the second century A.D.; "Fielding's *Tom Jones*," for English life in the eighteenth century; and two of Upton Sinclair's novels. But the work is not without general interest as fairly comprehensive bibliographies are given on a number of important subjects. The work is very simply arranged. Each subject, under general headings—such as economics, history, philosophy, modern problems, etc.—is divided into sections, and the books of each section subdivided into those to be possessed and those that need only be consulted in reference libraries. There is a further division into books that positively must be read by every body studying the subject, and, in smaller type, books only likely to interest those desiring to study more in detail. Some idea of the scope of each work is also given, together with its publishers and price. In the compilation of a work like this, faults and important omissions were practically unavoidable, but it is strange that, in recommending a history of the world, pride of place is not given to H. G. Wells's *Outline of History* but to A. Barton's *A World History for the Workers*, a much slighter work in every respect. Another strange choice is R. P. Porter's *Japan*, especially as it is the only work on the country given. And, without going into the sense

BITES FROM BOOKS

"They Jews, generally give you value. They make you pay, but they deliver the goods. In my experience the men who want something for nothing are invariably Christians."

"We were not fairly beaten, my lord. No Englishman is ever fairly beaten."—*Saint Joan.* By Bernard Shaw (Constable).

"I am not only half sick, but fed to the eyes-lashes with Scotchmen. Twenty-two bitter years ago I knew only three MacChims, and one of them was in goal. To-day I seem to know quite a fifty thousand. They creep over London like black beetles over a soup pot. 'Do you mind if I begin?'"

"You can smoke your pipe in the ither room," said my hostess sternly.

"Ah," I answered, "you have another room? What luxury!"

"A Scotchman requiring a really decent lunch or dinner," either gets himself invited to it or goes without, and you can lunch or dine him five or six times running before he will dream of returning the compliment. 'We remember regaling a 'true Scot' to the fat of Scotch times, out of count. Over a partridge and a bottle of the boy he remarked to me one evening, 'To-morrow ye'll lunch wi' me. I know a place where ye can get a fine oyster cocktail for one and thruppence.' 'Pop Goes the Weasel.' By T. W. H. Croeland (Fortune and Martin).

LAUGHING.

Literary Paris is still laughing! A. M. Bourgeois submitted to the Comédie Française a play entitled *Angela*, as his own work. It is, however, an infrequently produced play by Corneille. One of the readers for the Comédie turned the play with word that it was not good enough for so great an organization as the French National Theatre. M. Bourgeois immediately informed all the newspapers, and they in turn—well, literary Paris is still laughing!

intended by the phrase "a true worker's loyal reading," there is little doubt that Ruskin would have most emphatically disapproved the inclusion of some twenty books preliminary to the study of Karl Marx. It is surely too many even for a work, issued by the Plebs League.

HE MAKES THE WHOLE TOWN "SIT UP"

AND TAKE NOTICE!

HOOT GIBSON

— in —

"BROADWAY or BUST"

He's a mail order dude from Cactus Centre. In his new fifteen-dollar suit and fifty-dollar beaver hat, he struts Peacock Alley in the great hotel. He orders and gets a parlour, bedroom and bath for his bronc and then invites the gang up! He stands the town on its head; invades society, exposes a fake count, burns up the roads with fast driving; elopes!

It is packed full of thrills, merriment and sensations.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

WORLD THEATRE

SCREENLAND.

"ITCHING PALMS"

Director's Interesting Revelations.

"It takes the spirit of play to accomplish real work," says Jimmy Horne, noted motion picture director, whose latest production is "Itching Palms."

Horne is an exemplification of the motto he advocates. He imbues his players with verve and spontaneity by good natured bantering and burlesquing of their "business" to safeguard them against the heavy touch in projecting their characterizations.

Horne finds that he can get a better quality of work even out of a player who acts the villain by making him forget the work for a moment between "shots" in causing a laugh.

"The greatest danger in acting before the camera is 'overacting,'" declares Horne. "If players are under strain, their work will be stilted. Therefore, the first essential in screen delineation is the gift of repose."

Unlike the development of character on the stage, the process before the camera is episodic and fragmentary. Where the natural trend of the story steers the stage actor in achieving his effects, the topey-turry nature of filming a story makes impossible such subconscious guidance.

Thus it is apparent that the actor before the camera must be in a relaxed and plastic state of mind, so as to adapt himself temporarily to all the haphazard comic moods that the scenes selected for the day's shooting call for.

Horne is one of the most prolific directors in the picture industry. For eight years he has been putting actors through their paces, and he has established the screen every kind of comedy, from the farcical to the sentimental. His fifteen-episode serial, "The Great Train Robbery," is a masterpiece of the genre.

HOOT GIBSON.

Here Again in New Picture.

Hoot Gibson, star in "Broadway or Bust," Universal-Gibson production to be shown in the World Theatre to-day was a real hard-working cowboy before he became a motion picture actor. As such he faced many real dangers without a quiver. Also in his picture career he has been just as quiverless in face of danger and he has done some dangerous stunts before the camera.

But, while working in "Broadway or Bust," Hoot not only had a quiver of apprehension, but he made no attempt to keep his feelings secret. For a time his director, Edward Sedgwick, who also helped to write the story, considered changing the script that Hoot might regain his customary equanimity. But there really was no danger, for finally, after much urging, Hoot consented to go aboard a yacht and out to sea.

"Broadway or Bust" tells the story of a cowboy who suddenly becomes rich and desirous of showing New Yorkers how to spend money. He takes two pals and a pair of horses and, in the big city, he becomes a sensation in exclusive society.

In the supporting cast are Ruth Dwyer, Gertrude Astor, King Zany, Fred Malatesta and Stanhope Whitcomb.

Midnight Man for Universal featuring James Cagney and Kathleen McGuire and "The Great Train Robbery" featuring Hoot Gibson, Fred Malatesta, Stanhope Whitcomb, and Ruth Dwyer. "The Great Train Robbery" is a masterpiece of the genre.

A delightful comedy drama with just enough laughs, just enough drama, just enough thrills, just enough romance and just enough mystery to give you one of the most enjoyable evening's entertainment you ever had. THAT'S

"ITCHING PALMS"

BY ROY BRIANT WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

The funniest "ghost" you ever saw—the most surprising Secret Service man you ever heard of—the sweetest grandmother ever pictured—the most thrilling fire scenes ever screened—the most exciting search you ever witnessed—these are only a few of the hundreds of attractively entertaining things you'll see in this picture.

Coming!

Coming!

WORLD THEATRE.

OLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

IN

HER BRILLIANT NEW PHOTODRAMA

"STRAIGHT FROM PARIS"

A thrilling story, marvellous photography, modern society drama all in a play in which the most beautiful and accomplished of all cinema stars rises to the full height of her dramatic power.

IT IS THE MOST THRILLING AND COMPELLING PICTURE EVER MADE

Coming! Coming! Coming!

WORLD THEATRE.

The Artless Fashions of Youth



RIBBONS AND LIQUID GLUE.

A first-thought-the-combination-is not so attractive, but it will be found that the ugly practicality of the one makes possible the manufacture of many delightful things, when used with the gorgeous beauty of the other. No other general direction concerning the use of the glue is needed than that it be of the best quality and used sparingly; for there are, one will readily admit, disastrous possibilities when too much of the sticky stuff is used.

Useful things, decorative things, beautiful things are possible with a little thought in the choice of ribbons and a little painstaking labour. So familiar have we become with the ornamental ribbons that it remains only to choose the colours most appropriate in the type of ribbon most convenient for one's purpose. Boxes for the extra deck of cards at the bridge table may be made of brilliantly coloured ribbon—the material glued neatly down to the box open at one end, the other fastened to a base, also covered with the ribbon. Please ribbon may be used for the sides of an ornamental cigarette box, the top being covered with plain ribbon to match. These make acceptable bridge prizes.

The cane—an increasingly popular accessory—may be covered with ribbons in two colours, alternating, the ribbons held in place by glue sparingly applied at the top and bottom, and at regular intervals between. Or ribbons may be made into a woven handle for the enamelled cane that needs no other decoration than its finish. The house comes in for its share of attention, in the use of ribbons and glue, for it is possible to make very lovely screens of beaver board, a plain material and strips of gorgeous ribbon for decoration. The art lies in making the surfaces lie flat. Waste paper baskets may be made of strips of beaver board covered in the same way and tied together with ribbons—they will surely match the furnishings of the room, if one may make her own choice.

Once Milady becomes adept in the use of ribbons and glue, she will be constantly putting her adeptness to clever uses, and original ones.

Styles for the Wee Girl Are As Sophisticated As Those for the Sweet Girl Graduate—Both Reflect the Fashions of Maturity.

THE keynote of every fashion of the hour—whether it be for little Miss Two-to-Six, her sister in her teens, or her mother—is youth. The woman of slender figure—fortunate person—may buy her frocks and suits in the misses' department, and the woman of mature figure has a difficult time in reconciling herself to frocks that have, of a necessity, put aside something of the youthful touch, for slim lines and amazingly chic details make up the season's mode. Those who are not slender seek to be slender that they may wear the adorable models that designers have said shall be vague, and when slenderness is out of the question, there is left the substitute of an "appearance of slenderness." There are several contributory reasons for this—the undoubted charm of the things that belong to youth; the trend of the age that considers a person as young as she feels, or looks; and the rapidly growing fashion of bobbed hair.

It has been said that shingled locks make most women look younger, and when they do not she thinks they do—which achieves the same end—she feels younger. Many of the newest things have been designed with the well-groomed back of the head in mind—it has, without a doubt affected the neckline and its treatment, and subsequently the whole dress or suit, as the case may be. Every woman or girl with long hair will testify to the utility of obtaining a hat that fits her head comfortably and really becomes her, for variety exists only in the smaller hats that have been designed for the shingled head. There is a jaunty, a chic, an undeniable smartness in the modes designed for the bobbed haired person that will continue to be apparent as long as short hair remains the fashion—which will be for a time at least, when New York barbers and hair dressers report that they are shingling all the way from four to six thousand heads a day.

Youth Police The Way To Fashion. So the garments displayed in the shops that specialize in misses' and children's things are sure to prove of interest to the woman who buys, whether it be for herself, her wee daughter, or the very mature little lady in her teens. She may not only find something there she may like herself, but if she is at all imitative she will be sure to find ideas—in line, trimming, detail, that she can use herself. All this to show that to a certain extent fashion is established, and little girls' frocks resemble big sisters', and big sisters' apparel is very like mother's. Youth is synonymous with simplicity, or with the subtle sophistication that passes for simplicity.

Every day clothes, of practical materials, may be wholly satisfactory to the beauty loving child or mother, for even the gingham, linen, percales and poplins are to be had in colours that are attractive and take most kindly to the sort of decoration that has no fear of the tub. Plain fabrics trimmed with bands of another colour, a check, a plaid, little dresses with cross stitch or some other simple form of embroidery, decorative designs of applique on play clothes are desirable, even to the parent, who would be "dressed up" all day long. While some mothers regret the instinct in a child that calls for pretty clothes, these same mothers should be glad and

proud that the instinct is there, and foster it, for—like every other instinct to right things, it must be cultivated. Looking back to the time when little girls wore aprons as a habitual part of their attire, we see a wonderful change in the apron itself—illustrated by the smart little affair that covers a dainty dress with what may be called a more practical quaintness. An amusing little affair—this apron—easily made and easily laundered, always a delight to the wearer, as the smiling face will testify. There are scores of variations of this type of apron, whose charm is its simplicity and the oddity of its embroidery and applique. And surely no one will deny the smartness of the little bloomer outfit that is pleasingly simple, yet by no means undecorative. Quite easy to achieve, this frock, yet desirable, and there may be several, varied enough to give pleasure and assuring frequent changes in the interest of freshness.

The Problem Of The Growing Girl. Girls of the High School age present a problem, for they are always growing out of their things, just when mother feels that she may rest from her labours of planning daughter's wardrobe. One can always find reasons for the simple lines that characterize the present day models, but in the instance of the growing girl a sure reason is the need of lengthening the skirt to take care of increasing height. There are no special materials for youth, for youth nonchalantly adopts any and everything that maturity, in the realm of fashion, adapts to itself and wears it with a deal more charm. No one will deny the fact that more of the new shades become youth than the older woman, and youth can certainly wear any line that can be worn by anyone successfully.

The swaggy little tailored suit; the jaunty cape-combination—kilt-wear—this material like the Georgian chiton and net; the extremely chic sports models; all these are the prerogative of youth; they were theirs even before Madame adopted them. Indeed, Madame owes much to Mademoiselle. Many of the models, especially before she has her growth, are severely straight of line, they hang so much better, but when possible a waistline develops, skirts are fuller—and longer—and decorative details become more apparent. A straightline dress is pictured, its material decorative and its trimming of plain fabric applied in narrow, footie-glitched bands that simulate the pattern of the fabric. Collar, narrow string sash and pocket bindings are not decorated.

Much should be said in favour of the skirt, and overblouse for the growing girl, for it is one way to keep her properly "lengthened." The pleated skirt then which nothing is more up-to-date, may be lengthened from the top, when a friendly overblouse conceals the yoke, and the wrap around skirt may have a promising hem. Plannel is a youthful fashion, and skirts of this fabric are not decorated.

The skirt pleated at the sides and the overblouse uncompromisingly straight of line. Two buttons—covered with the material—appear at either side; there are two useless, but distinctly decorative pockets; and the collar bears no resemblance to the "sailor" shape that has been standardized.

Evening Things Belong To Youth. The evening frock is the prerogative of youth; for youth alone wears all things charmingly. Soft fabrics, delicate colours that the grown woman finds "decidedly trying" even in a shaded light, and "petit" as well as straight lines belong, by right of their becomingness, to youth. She is adorable in a straightline frock; she is charming in a bouffant model; she can try out the new without fear, for it is becoming to anyone it will be to her. Only youth of the woman of youthful figure can wear the picturesque bouffant skirt and tight bodice that persists in remaining a part of fashion. Not that there is any opposition to it, on general principles, for it is charming, where not abused. The trouble seems to be that it is abused.

Pattern, minus all the paraphernalia of this mode can be worn by youth and she is at her loveliest in what is known as the "baby" waist, or "pinafore" style. All the wide range of newer colours and to be had in top colours, "cottons," "silks," and "wools" that are the season's favourite fabrics

—and just to prove that youth may wear any and everything—there is nothing surer for the girl in her teens than a plain frock, straight of line, and black—with boyish collar of white or ecru. She may even essay a bouffant frock in black, this time of taffeta—with round neck and an old-time fichu—but the model must be, in itself, the spirit of youth and have nothing of heaviness about it. Black is not, however, generally recommended, for there are too many lovely colours from which to choose. And youth is colour, just as it is jaunty, chic and charming.

The model in white that appears in the illustration is straight line in its general appearance, but boasts a full skirt with pleated front panel and a waist that is also full in at the belt line. It is made of soft silk, and trimmed with narrow ribbon ruffles and a wider ribbon sash that is knotted at the side. It is the very desirable type of frock—eminently suitable, yet possessing no element of antiquity. It could be developed as a daytime frock, or as a dainty evening frock, or as a day dress for evening wear.

In these days of change, and the seductive, but expensive accessories, one may not wholly omit "practical" from her vocabulary, and when "practical" is about one's especially when practically and charmingly, easily to hand in hand.



To Welcome Little Baby Bunting

WHAT more fascinating occupation than the world-old business of making ready for the new little baby, that mysterious "link between angels and men"? What garments in all the world of fashion as adorable as the cunning little frocks and dresses, the unbelievably small booties and bibs that are to fill the wardrobe, drawers and closets the little mite? What room so carefully furnished, and with so great a love, as the little nursery that is to some day be a kingdom, just as surely the home of a monarch—more surely, these days—as a royal palace? It may be that the ruler has the dimensions of a lilliputian, but what of that—it's the power that counts!

Making ready for the new baby is, in a sense of the word, a great temptation, for the making of the first little garments and the furnishing of the nursery is quite unlike any other sewing or any other furnishing that the mother has ever done, and she longs to make everything as beautiful as it can possibly be. So at the outset a warning must be sounded, for no matter how fine the fabric—and in that respect there cannot be too much fineness—no how richly elaborate the trimmings, every little garment that the new baby wears will soon be laid away, for growth—the rapid—the first—four months. Moreover the very small child has little opportunity to "show off" elaborate clothes, since most of the day and night is spent in sleeping—closely covered with downy blankets that give no hint of lace or fine hand work.

It is a very excellent idea to include in the layette only the necessities, adding to the collection as baby grows. It is such a simple matter! But there must be the dainty shirts of silk and wool or cotton and wool—and the binders; warm flannel petticoats and night-gowns; flannellette "wrappers," warm wool hose and knit wool or elderdown blankets; and a sufficient

number—say six—of fine little slips for wear in the daytime. While materials may be, and should be, fine, they should not be elaborate, but plain, easily taken care of, but the utmost in comfort. Lacy bonneted things are bound to make an instant appeal to the mother, but they are hard to care for, not necessary, and not really desirable—there is time enough for pretty things when baby reaches the "show-off" stage.

It takes too much of the time she might give to baby to keep baby's attire all shining and spotless. The nursery demands, first of all, the essential, and after that, the luxury. The actual furniture is, as a rule, of the wood or steel variety, and the choice will include a wardrobe and crib or bassinet; table with weighing scales; high chair—for the day when he surprises by his firm resolve to stay sitting up; a wee cotter and a com-



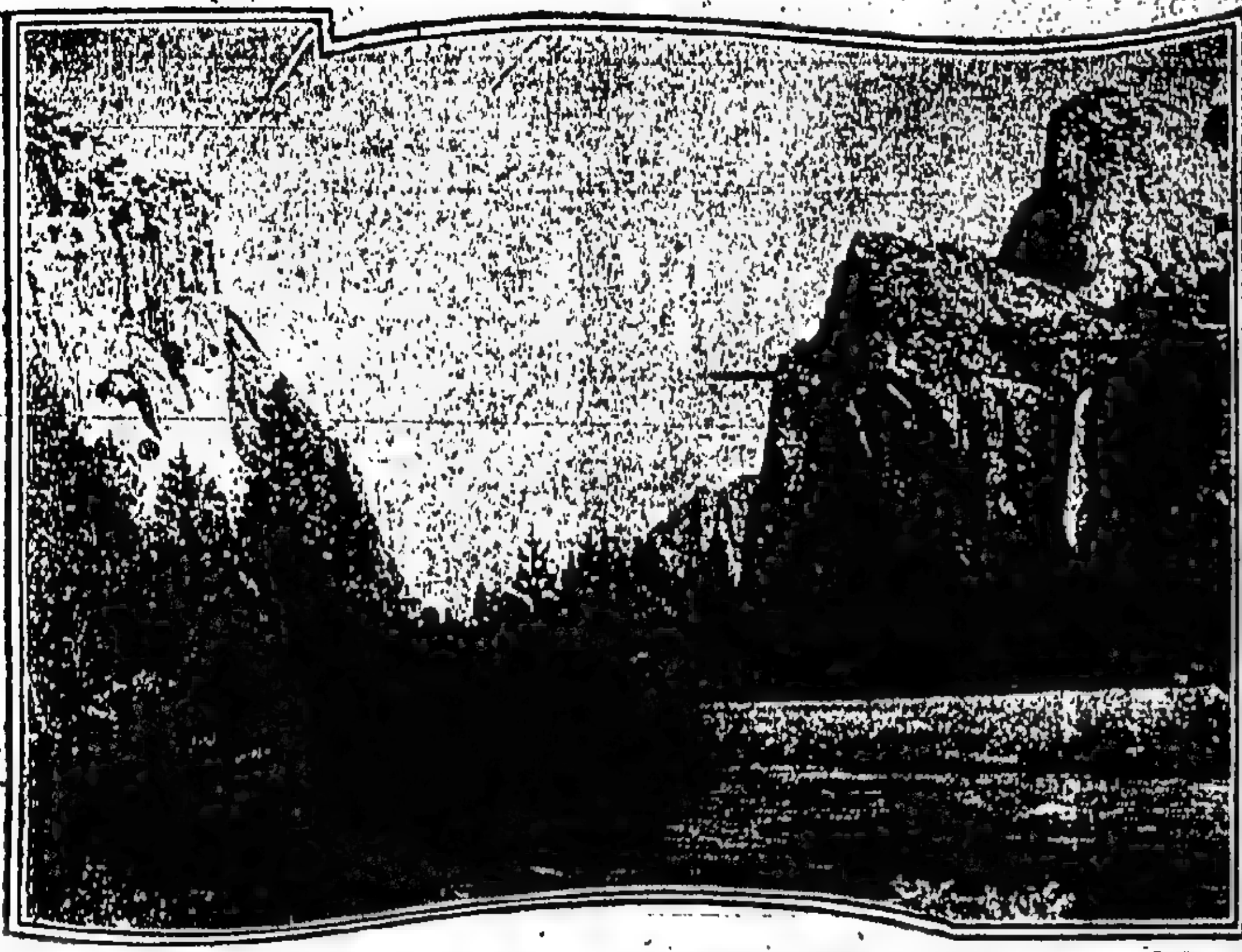
Inventive Minds Have Conceived A "Place For Everything," That Everything May Find Its Place.

Fabrics should be of the type that tub and wear well, just so far as it is possible, considering their imperiousness. There is no objection to fineness of finish—that is desirable, it is rather the sort of hand work that one finds it hard to care for that is objectionable. The little garments for the six months old baby are bewitching in their variety and beauty, and from that time on it is possible for mother to indulge in the luxury of hand work and dainty trimmings—that is, if she has not already learned that

portable chair for mother. Two typical outfits are pictured, the one of painted wood, the other of steel. One recognizes at once the convenience of the wardrobe for keeping the dainty garments fresh and clean and in comfort and convenience of the little "bed." But there is more to the nursery than the prescribed articles of furniture; and many of the items come under the head of necessities rather than luxuries—the sheets and cases for the crib; the toilet basket for use after the baby has been changed; the "dolly" and such details as the hangers, which may be ribbon covered for the little wardrobe, the wee combs and brushes, and the dozen and one things that play a part in baby's toilet. Much thought and a deal of time may be expended on the layette—which includes "beds" as well as bed linen—and one may individualize them with initials or some distinctive mark, if that be pleasing. In all events, everything must be fresh and dainty, and new. Keeping to the layette, simplicity—whether it be in the little garments or the furniture—must be the keynote for the nursery, and the more than by which is put on applies to the layette for Baby Bunting in a just proportion.

It is whispered that there is about to be a contest for the most beautiful and most complete nursery outfit ever made by a mother. The contest is open to all mothers, and the prize is a gold medal and a certificate of honor for the winner.

WE FLY OVER THE YOSEMITE



GATES OF THE VALLEY. CATHEDRAL ROCKS AT RIGHT.

[BY NORMAN C. McLOUD.]

FOR towing the Yosemite Valley to the ideal right-angle view is the airplane. To wing one's flight over this magnificent region is an experience not to be forgotten. In this way the visitor gains the full benefit of a stretch of territory often described as the most beautiful valley in the world. Beneath him lies a panorama of unexcelled scenic splendour, which is unsurpassed by the visitor on the surface of the earth.

Starting eastward from San Francisco under the guidance of F. K. Matthews of the United States Geological Survey, your plane carries you over the wooded crests of the Coast Range and over the broad, level expanse of the Great Valley of California, checked with irrigated fields, vineyards and orchards. After a hundred miles of flying you reach a huge barrier of mountains stretching north and south at right angles to the course and rising in a long, gradual slope, to a splendid row of snow-capped peaks. The mountains comprise the Sierra Nevada, the longest, highest and most impressive single mountain range in the United States.

The Valley. Deeply carved in the western flank of this range, about midway between the foothills and the wintry summits, lies the Yosemite Valley, in the genial middle zone of prolific forests. In reaching this stage of the journey the flyer comes to a chasm renowned throughout the world for its towering cliffs, stately trees, and, most of all, for its superb waterfalls. In the Yosemite Valley the handwork of nature reaches its most sublime achievements.

The first impression of the aerial visitor will be surprise that the Valley is not larger. To the surface tourist this point is less apparent, as the grandeur of the Valley seems to fill the entire surroundings. From an airplane the entire area may be seen in one sweeping view, covering the valley's seven miles of length and one mile of width.

Canyon Of The Merced River. The Valley is but a widened part of a narrow canyon which furrows the range from crest to base—the canyon of the Merced River. As a matter of fact the Valley is but a single one of

Yosemite National Park. The Park itself embraces part of the western flank of the Sierra Nevada in an area almost as large as the state of Rhode Island, studded with peaks, domes and spires and sculptured into valleys, canyons and gorges. In all this region of wonders the Yosemite Valley stands forth as the outstanding jewel. To the seasoned tourist the Yellowstone spells "geysers"; in the same way the Yosemite Valley spells "waterfalls."

As the airplane skirts the region, the traveller is apt to be convinced that the Yosemite is an enclosed valley, with only a narrow entrance through which the Merced River finds its way. This conviction is due to the sheer declivity of this steep and towering walls to be seen in all directions. It seems positive that if the giant rocks at the throat of this valley should fall and block the exit the luckless traveller within the area would be unable to make his way to the outside world. The illusion of impenetrability is so complete that it is not dispelled until one sees at close range the climatic trails which have been constructed up the seemingly precipitous walls. Access to the region by the surface tourist has been fully provided for, but the airplane is still the ideal means of sightseeing in this Valley of wonders.

A World Wonder. When the plane drops down into the Yosemite the traveller at once per-

EL CAPITAN



ceives the reason for the world-wide fame of this scenic area. In all the world no other valley is so remarkably fashioned; no other holds, within so small a compass, such astounding wealth of striking and distinctive features of scenic beauty. As seen from above the valley is a broad, rock-hewn trough with parallel sides, boldly sculptured and graced with silvery waterfalls. The floor is level, with

groves and meadows which offer ideal sites for camping and recreation. This lower plane is four thousand feet above sea-level, while the forest slopes on either side rise an additional distance of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet on either side.

A 3,000-Foot Cliff. Looking eastward and upward the visitor glimpses the sheer profile of El Capitan, 3,000 feet above the valley

floor and forming one of the most majestic cliffs in all the world. From the edge of this cliff the adventurous jump of considerably more than half a mile would have a parachute would have a mile. From the summit great drift horses drawing loads along the highway in the valley look like ants and the motor cars of the tourists resemble beetles crawling rapidly along a miniature trail. The crest of El Capitan affords a view akin to that from the airplane—straight down into the depths of the Valley.

Directly opposite this impressive cliff stand the three Cathedral Rocks, forming a promontory of height almost equal to that of El Capitan. This is the only promontory which juts far out into the trough. From its end leaps the Bridal Veil Fall, 620 feet in height. Its spray suffused with the glory of the rainbow.

Eastward beyond El Capitan and the Cathedral Rocks the Valley regains its full width and in a bay on the right the airplane visitor sees the two Cathedral Spires, the frailest and most delicate shafts of rock in the entire region. At the left are the Three Brothers, with gable shaped summits rising one above another in symmetrical form at uniform angle, as if designed by a skilful architect. The highest of these, known as Eagle Peak, rises to an elevation 3,800 feet above the valley—almost three-quarters of a mile. On the opposite side stands Sentinel Rock, a finely modelled obelisk with pointed top.

Highest Unbroken Fall In North America. A mile from the base of Sentinel Rock nestles Yosemite Village, the

main tourist centre of the Park. Across the Valley, booming valiantly amid clouds of spray mist, are the Yosemite Falls, the most glorious of the many cataracts in the region. The upper fall makes a leap of 1,430 feet—almost a third of a mile—and is the highest unbroken plunge of water in North America, perhaps the highest in the world. This leaping cascade would of itself make its valley famous.

The lower fall seems insignificant in comparison with the mighty leap of the upper portion, and yet even this smaller drop is twice as high as the world-famed falls of Niagara. With the 520 feet of the lower fall and the intervening cascades added to the height of the upper fall, the water has a descent of 2,565 feet from the brink of the upland to the floor of the valley. These figures furnish food for contemplation—representing a waterfall ten times as great as a twenty story building.

Other Points Of Interest. On the north side, further up, are the Royal Arches, sculptured one within another in an inclined rock wall which rises to a height of 1,600 feet. An enormous natural pillar, the Washington column, flanks these arches on the right while above them rises the North Dome, a smoothly curving helmet-shaped mountain peak.

Facing the Royal Arches, on the south side, is Glacier Point, the most favourite place for tourists because of its unique overhanging rock, with a sheer cliff of 3,200 feet. The view from this promontory is matchless.

Half Dome. The head of the Valley is squared off by another rock wall above which, as on a pedestal, stands Half Dome, the most colossal and most strangely modelled rock monument in the Sierra, smoothly rounded on three sides and cut straight downward on the fourth. This curious rock suggests an apple, cleft in the middle. Steel cables, stretched as hand rails, make this rock accessible for pedestrians, but from nowhere is it seen to as good advantage as from an airplane. The summit is almost a mile above the Valley—4,850 feet to be exact. To the south it commands a view of the Little Yosemite, a broad-floored, cliff-girt valley resembling the Yosemite on a small scale. The floor of this area is 2,000 feet below that of the main valley. In the descent the little Merced makes two mighty leaps of 304 and 317 feet, respectively, with an effect of striking beauty.

To the north of Half Dome the airplane visitor sees Tenaya Canyon, as deep as the Yosemite but serving only as the pathway of a small brook. Beneath Half Dome lies Mirror Lake, with its splendid reflection of the Dome itself. To the northeast appears Cloud's Rest, the loftiest summit in the vicinity of the Valley, with an elevation of 9,244 feet. With this view the airplane is ready for the return to the landing field at San Francisco.

WHAT THE HEN DOES TO MAKE US RICH



That Wonderful Fowl is One of Our Greatest Producers of Wealth—But With Proper Breeding, She Could Be Made to Lay Many More Eggs, and Add Much to Our National Prosperity.

[BY ARTHUR BUDD.]

WE, as a nation, are proud of our wealth. While refraining from open brag on the subject, we strut a little, in the consciousness of money and lots of it in our pockets.

This wealth is derived from many sources; but we scarcely realize how much of our prosperity we owe to the great American hen.

Here output of eggs for the year 1923 was worth more than six times the total of all the gold and silver produced by the mines of the United States during that twelve-month.

During that year, by egg-production alone, she earned more than the total value of all the anthracite coal produced in this country.

24,000,000,000 Eggs. In the calendar year 1923 she laid twenty-four billion eggs. That estimate is well under the mark; but, accepting it, and supposing the eggs to be worth an average price of twenty-five cents a dozen, the total value of the output was five hundred million dollars.

To express this very striking fact in other terms, the American hen in 1923 produced two hundred and eighty-eight eggs for every man, woman and child in the United States. In reality she did better than that, but for safety's sake, let us err on the conservative side.

How conservative these figures are may be judged from the fact that in 1923 nearly if not quite twenty-billion eggs were produced by our farm hens. But townfolk and villagers, as well as suburban residents, commonly

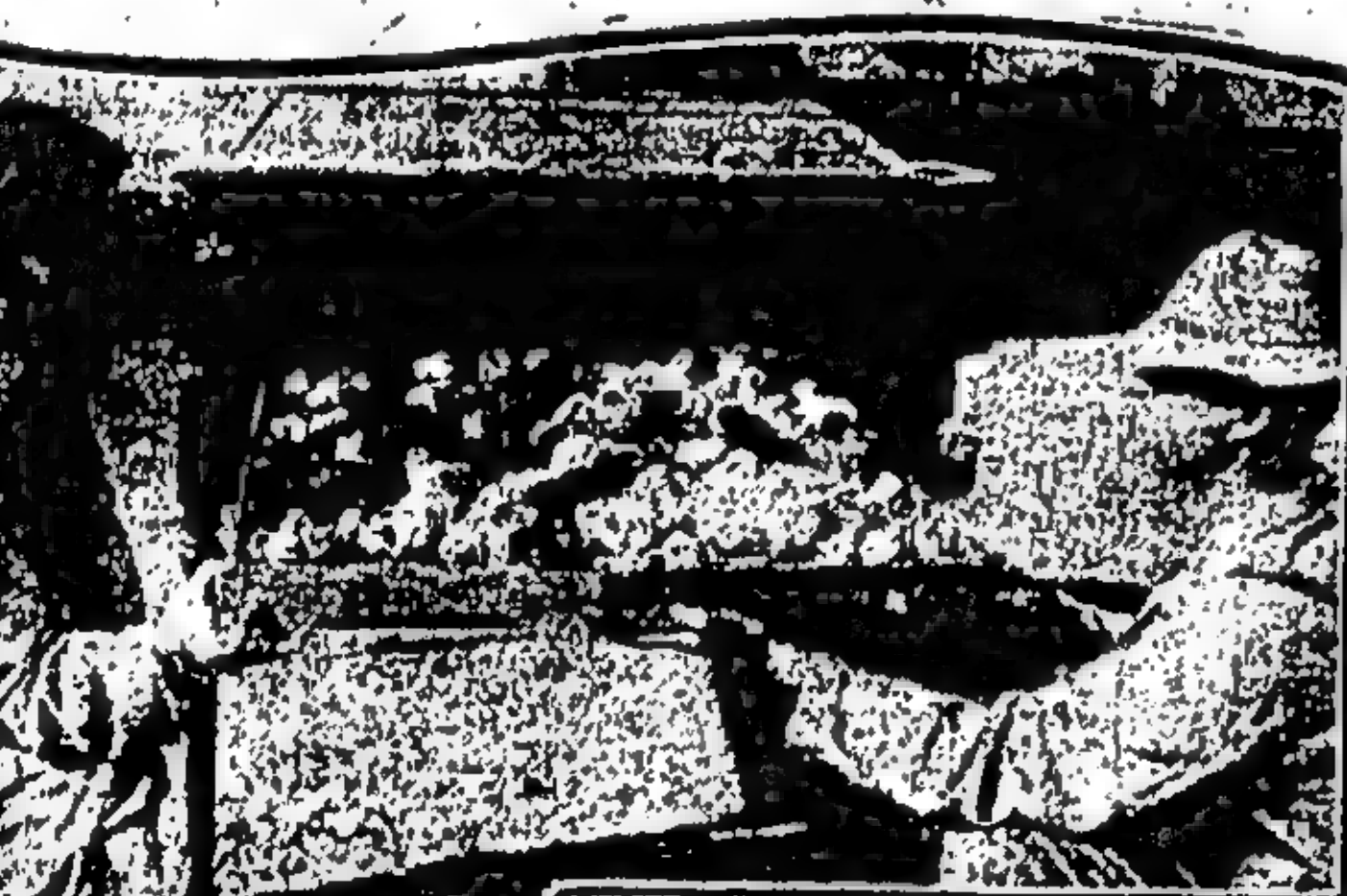
keep chickens, whose total yield of eggs is enormous—far more than sufficient to lift the aggregate output above the twenty-four billion mark.

Incubators Big Help. In 1923 at least half a billion chickens were hatched and raised on the farms of the United States. A great majority of them knew no other mother than the incubator.

In this connection, it is interesting to learn that within the last half-dozen years the baby chick output of hatcheries has been multiplied by ten. This means that hens' eggs are being artificially hatched in vastly greater numbers.

The incubator—a very ancient invention which we moderns have improved and developed on scientific principles—is a mighty help to the chicken-raiser.

How should he get along without it? There are never enough broody hens to hatch the eggs that he wants to hatch. A setting hen stops laying while incubating a clutch of eggs. With the help of an incubator, it is practicable to bring out a large number of chicks at one time, so that they can be handled as a unit. Much more important is the fact that by such artificial aid they can be hatched earlier. The biggest profit to the farmer where chickens are concerned is derived from eggs laid in winter, when they command a high price and to obtain pullets that will lay during the cold months, it is necessary to get



HATCHING OF THE INCUBATOR



THE HEN AND HER PRODUCE FOR A TWELVE MONTH

them out of the shell before the previous spring has fairly started.

More Eggs Per Hen. A problem of great importance is that of increasing the egg output of the American hen. How shall she be persuaded to lay a greater number of eggs per annum than she is now accustomed to produce?

This is a question which has recently engaged the profound attention and interest of many learned investigators. What is chiefly concerned, obviously, is judicious breeding.

For thousands of years chicken-raisers have made a wise practice of selecting for hatching purposes the eggs of their best-laying hens; and, undoubtedly as a result of that intelligent system, we have a domesticated bird which is wonderfully fecund. It is known to be descended, in all its diverse varieties, from a wild species of pheasant native to southern India and called the jungle fowl. The jungle fowl lays perhaps thirty odd small white eggs annually.

As a result of selective breeding, the American hen lays much bigger eggs, and three times as many. But,

as regards the number, she ought to do better than that. Indeed, she can do far better when bred on scientific principles.

Scientific Breeding Brings Results. The average, every-day farm hen does not lay more than ninety eggs in a twelve-month. That is about her limit. But possibilities in this line are indicated by the fact that, through scientific breeding, many pullets are now produced whose yield per annum exceeds two hundred eggs. There have even been a few that ran over the three hundred mark.

As yet, the breeders have not got far enough along with their work to be able to reckon upon the fecundity of a pullet of superior laying pedigree. A hen may be a laying marvel, yet there is no counting on her daughters in this respect. But some day, it is going to be different. The breeding of chickens will be so far systematized and perfected that high fecundity will be established in improved strains as a definite heritable characteristic.

If the number of eggs laid in a year by the average farm hen were increased

even by ten, the resulting aggregate of money gain would be huge. Another aim of the scientific breeder is to develop strains of chickens that will lay large eggs. Breeding has more to do with this matter than any other factor. An ordinary egg weighs about two ounces; an exceptionally large one may weigh three ounces. There may be a difference of half a pound in the weight of a dozen eggs, which is of no small importance in the economy of the housewife who buys them. Thus it is manifest that eggs ought to be sold by weight, and not by number, unless eggs are graded carefully according to size.

It is also desired to develop, through breeding, a tendency on the part of hens to lay eggs of uniform size. Likewise in colour there should be uniformity—the tint of the eggshell always the same. To meet the market requirements of to-day—to fetch, that is to say, the highest price—eggs should be very white or else dark brown.

Click A Marvel. The hen is a sort of miracle, from the moment she emerges from the egg. If a human infant one day old were able to walk about and feed itself, making a choice of provender suitable for its digestion, what a marvel that would be! But the chick, only twenty-four hours out of the shell, has already solved the problem of locomotion on two legs, knows the edible properties of many food substances, and understands the vocabulary of its anxious mother.

In a word, it inherits much of the knowledge gained through the experience of its previous generations of chickens. Wherein it is markedly

superior to the human animal, which seems to inherit only two "instincts"—to suck and to grasp.

One thing not at all generally understood is that a hen comes into the world with only about 850 eggs in her body. She can, therefore, in her lifetime, lay no more than that number. But, by judicious breeding, strains of pullets are produced that give nearly all of their total possible yield in the first two years of their lives. These are the most profitable birds. At the end of their two productive years they are eliminated from the flock, to be marketed at so much per pound.

The Poultry Industry of the United States has an annual value of well over \$1,000,000,000. The rate of increase from year to year in the quantity of eggs used has been exceeded by that of few other agricultural products. More people are directly interested in keeping and breeding fowls than in any other agricultural industry.

No Substitute For The Egg. For the eggs as an article of diet there is no substitute. Not only is its food value, but also its flavour makes it, as one might say, a unique item in the food supply of the nation.

If the consumption of eggs in this country were increased by only one, a weak per capita, the total additional number required per annum to supply the demand would be 5,200,000,000 of 188,333,333 dozen.

Supposing the rate of production per hen to remain unaltered, such an increase would demand an additional 57,777,777 hens. Needless to say, there would be no difficulty in providing above additional hens in such demand for their services, unless, of course, it is obvious that a great extension of the



TESTING THE FRESHNESS OF AN EGG BY USING AN EGG-FRESHNESS TESTER

poultry industry, most profitable to American farmers, would result.

The American hen is a wonderful bird, and her egg-production is a great source of wealth. But in this respect she is susceptible of much improvement, as has been adequately demonstrated by breeding experiments. The time is coming when she will lay bigger eggs and many more of them, with more profit to the farmer and a corresponding increase of food supply for the people.

BY A FAN.

I never was known as a basty cuss; I am generally meek and mild. It's seldom or never I start a fuss, And it's rare, they got me riled; But I'm on the trail of a certain guy There's a punk in out to rile me. And what I have finished his folks will buy: A kimono of wood for him, I will make him even as Samson strong. I will leave him across the main, Will completely show me the mean that wrote: "How beautiful is the rain!"

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

WIFE MURDER CASE.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

After a trial lasting five days, Chan Din was last evening found guilty of the murder of his wife, Gennab on May 27, and sentenced to death. The case was heard before the Acting Chief Justice (His Honour Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Criminal Sessions.

The gentlemen of the jury were: Messrs. G. W. Sellars (foreman), C. Makeham, J. A. Douglas, D. C. Miller, C. H. de Veer, A. E. Farrell, and T. R. Rennett.

When the Court rose at tiffin time arrangements were made for the jury to visit the scene of the crime.

It was anticipated that the visit would not take longer than an hour but it was 4.15 p.m. before the Court resumed the hearing.

Closing Address For Defence.

Mr. Fitzroy commenced his closing address to the jury at 4.15 p.m. He said the jury had heard the evidence and had the advantage of having seen the ground. "It is now my duty," said Counsel, "to place before you the prisoner's case and to ask you to give your verdict according to the facts. First of all I want to draw your attention to the prisoner's wife. At the time of her marriage she was pregnant, a fact which the prisoner and her mother were not aware of. Four months afterwards she gave birth to a child of which the prisoner was not the father. It is necessary to tell you this because it gives you some clue as to the conduct of the woman after marriage."

The first thing, Counsel said, he would deal with was the case put forward by the Crown. They had shown that a certain chopper was bought on May 27 and they had suggested that the prisoner went to a certain place and chopped at his wife's feet and legs. In support of this the Crown had produced evidence, that of an Indian constable who saw the prisoner, his wife and child go by No. 7 Police Station on the morning of the crime.

With regard to the woman's character, continued Counsel, there had been witnesses in the box, Sandhi Khan especially, who had said that there was nothing between him and the woman and Isa Khan had in some degree borne this out.

Proof Of Infidelity.

On May 18 the prisoner went to a betrothal, his wife having gone there two days previous. After the betrothal prisoner arranged for his wife to return home the next day at 10 o'clock in the morning. She did not return on the following morning. On the 20th prisoner had told him he rang up his mother-in-law and enquired why she did not come back. He was told that she had left on the previous day. Later that day when he arrived home he found his wife and child had returned. He asked her where she had been and thereupon, after some trouble, she confessed to prisoner that she had spent the night before with Sandhi Khan. In corroboration of that they had Kattari Singh who swore to seeing the wife and Sandhi Khan outside the picture palace on the previous day.

On the 21st and 22nd May the prisoner's wife was again missing and they had had it from Mr. Arnold that the prisoner told him his wife was unfaithful. Prisoner told Mr. Arnold of his wife's past history. Then there was evidence that the prisoner visited the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and there complained about his wife's unfaithfulness.

Counsel then detailed prisoner's visit to the hospital, taking his wife and child away in the car and leaving them near the Sailors' Home. After purchasing four bottles of beer, some of which he drank outside the City Hall, prisoner then went to his quarters and not finding his wife there he drove to the bridge where he saw his son. Prisoner had told the Court how he found his wife and the man Sandhi Khan at a spot which the prisoner pointed out to them that very day.

Extraordinary Suggestion.

How had the wife got there, asked Counsel. Before leaving her at the Sailors' Home she made an extraordinary suggestion to prisoner, asking him to drive her

to Ho Tung's Cemetery. Why did she want to go there? It seemed an extraordinary thing. "I suggest that she made an appointment with Sandhi Khan."

"If the case for the Crown was correct," went on Counsel, "would it be necessary for the prisoner to take the woman right along the road and there commit this terrible assault? If the man intended to commit murder he does not go about it in a way that suggested murder."

"Were the jury going to believe that the injuries were inflicted when the woman was standing? It was obvious that the woman was lying down and the question was why was she lying down and another question was how did she get there. It was quite easy for her to get there from where the prisoner left her and they all knew why she was lying down."

"Gentlemen, I am going to ask you," went on Mr. Fitzroy, "to believe that this man is speaking the truth. The injuries could only be inflicted by a man who is absolutely mad. No man in his senses would do such a thing. What great provocation the man must have had. He found his wife there with another man. There is nothing I can say that can explain it away except temporary insanity."

A Considerate Father.

"Now then I want you to notice that the man's first care was that of his child. His one object was to get the child away and under proper care. That was the act of a considerate father. That was not the act of a deliberate and wilful murderer. He drives back to Mr. Arnold's and then goes into the City and leaves the child with his mother-in-law."

"If this story is not true what did happen? The Crown is going to tell you that he drove out on the Pokfulam Road, then turned down Mount Davis Road. The Crown is going to ask you to assume that on arrival at this place and that by some extraordinary means prisoner got this woman out of the car and then up the hillside where he persuaded her to lie quietly and put her feet up so that he could chop them, and then that he drove away and some distance down the road he passed Sandhi Khan."

Mr. Fitzroy then pointed out why the prisoner's defence had not been mentioned at the Magistrate's trial. He did not wish the jury to think that it had only been prepared at the last moment. That was a matter which was left to his discretion and he had known what the defence would be right from the beginning. In conclusion he asked the jury to find that the prisoner was telling the truth and the other people, including Sandhi Khan, were not telling the truth. He asked them to find that this woman was there and that Sandhi Khan was there with her, and that on the facts the case against the prisoner was nothing more than manslaughter.

Attorney-Generals Address.

The Attorney-General said it was for the jury to decide whether the prisoner was guilty of murder or manslaughter. If they believed the case for the Crown it was murder, but on the other hand if they believed the prisoner's story they must find a verdict of manslaughter.

There were a number of points stated by the prisoner which were not correct. He would remind the jury that the prisoner had told the police that he had been looking for his wife for three days. That was not correct because it had come out in evidence that she was at his house on the day before she was found at Isa Khan's house.

He put it to the jury that the prisoner took the deceased out on that road with the intention of either killing her or wounding her very seriously. There were several things in the prisoner's story which he thought made it unlikely that they were true. They were improbabilities.

The prisoner had said that on the morning of the crime he went to his quarters to look for his wife and did not find her there. Nobody saw him make that visit although it was more than likely that he would be seen by the servants directly he approached the servants' quarters. He had said that he saw that the amah was lying in bed asleep. In view of what his wife had told him earlier in the day that she had an appointment with this amah why did he not

KNOUT AND CAKE.

ANOTHER OUTBURST OF BOLSHEVISM.

(Reuter's Service.)

Moscow, August 22. An article in the "Investia" asserts that America fears Russia-Japanese agreement, which would create difficulties for American diplomacy in the Far East and, instead of the recent "knout-blow" delivered by America in the shape of the American Exclusion Bill, Mr. Hughes now offers a cake in the form of a loan to Japan, which with he hopes to purchase Japan's refusal to come to terms with Soviet Russia; "but the Japanese would prefer to refuse the American sweetmeats, since it is evident that in the future the American knout will frequently be used on Japan, which the irony of fate has made America's rival on the route to the shores of Far Eastern Asia."

wake her up. It was most unlikely that he visited the servants' quarters at the time he stated.

Referring to Sandhi Khan, the Attorney-General said it was most unlikely that he was on the hillside that morning. After wounding his wife it would not take the prisoner long to get back along the road and past the spot by car where, according to the Indian constable, Sandhi Khan was standing. If, as the prisoner had stated, he saw Sandhi Khan with his wife, it was not possible for Sandhi Khan to make his way through the scrub, up hill and down dale and arrive there before the prisoner arrived there in his car. The constable had said that when he saw Sandhi Khan he was neither hot nor breathless. Then again did it seem likely that Sandhi Khan who, according to the prisoner, had seen the woman being attacked would place himself in a position where he could be attacked. And was it at all likely that the woman having made an appointment with Sandhi Khan would drag the child with her and leave it in the road while she went up the hillside.

The Chopper.

Then there was evidence for the Crown that an Indian dressed in uniform purchased a chopper on the morning of the crime which the purchaser took away wrapped in foreign newspaper. He asked the jury to remember that a chopper similar to that sold on the morning of the crime had been found near the scene of the murder as well as a piece of foreign newspaper.

In conclusion he asked the jury to find that the prisoner was guilty of murder.

His Lordship Sums Up.

His Lordship, in summing up, pointed out that the jury had visited the scene of the crime and that they had noticed several cars pass while they were there. Did this jury think that a woman would lie there with a man on a path practically in view of the road, and also leave a child on the road who, if asked where his mother was, would say: "Up there." The prosecution had produced a man who sold a chopper to a chauffeur in white uniform at 9.30 a.m. on the day of the crime. The chopper had borne two distinguishing marks and a chopper bearing these marks had been found near the scene of the crime. The jury had to consider whether the prisoner had been brooding over the matter for several days prior to the attack or whether he did actually come upon her in the act of committing adultery.

Prisoner Found "Guilty."

The jury then retired to consider their verdict. This was at 6.10 p.m. Twenty-five minutes later they returned to Court.

A unanimous verdict of "Guilty" was returned and his Lordship after donning the black cap sentenced the prisoner to death.

After the sentence had been interpreted to him, he clapped his hands in a feeble sort of way and said with a brave attempt at a smile: "I am glad to hear that."

Two warders rose and forced the prisoner to sit down. As he was being taken out of the dock he shouted in broken English: "I never want to see any more of bad men like these."

The Court finally rose at 6.45 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG CLUB HOLD ANNUAL MEETING.

PAST YEAR SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. W. Logan, Vice-President, was in the chair at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Club, held last evening in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

In proposing the adoption of the balance sheet and accounts for the past year, the Chairman congratulated the Club on the excellent year through which they had passed, and on the great work that had been done by the Secretary. The stand receipt for the season stood at \$1,773-4-6 compared with \$360 for the previous year. On the expenditure side there were such items as \$300 for football gear, \$495 for repairs to, mud-beds, etc., consequent on damage by the typhoon (an item carried forward from last year), and \$300 dispensed in charity. The current account at the bank stood at the gratifying figure of \$4,455. The balance sheet and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman proposed that the sum of \$1,675 be withdrawn from the current account at the bank, and added to the deposit account to bring the latter up to \$3,000. This was carried with no dissentients.

Officers were then elected for the ensuing year, the new administration being as follows:

President, Mr. W. Logan; Vice-President, Mr. J. McCubbin; Committee, Messrs. J. Rulston (Chairman), W. Gerard (Captain, Association), G. Rodger (Vice-Captain, Association), H. R. Foreyth (Captain Rugby), (Vice-Captain Rugby, left to team vote), H. E. Adams and Dr. McGowan (Rugby members), J. B. Hamilton and A. S. Foreyth (Association members), R. W. Lee (Hon. Treasurer), H. M. McTavish (Hon. Secretary).

Certain proposed minor alterations in the Club rules were then read and these, dealing mainly with dates of calling meetings, etc., were carried.

The question of the formation of a second team was raised and after opposing motions had been voted on, the matter was dropped.

The meeting then closed.

AFGHANISTAN.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITY.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 22.

The connection between Moscow propaganda and the outbreak of revolutionary activities in Afghanistan is clearly established, says the political observer of the "Daily Telegraph." He adds that it is remarkable that in a desire to harm the British Empire, the Bolsheviks are ready to support the most reactionary elements of Oriental countries. The Persian monarchists were supported by the Soviet envoy at Teheran in a successful offensive against the Democrats and Republicans, simply for the reason that the latter's sympathies are pro-British.

The present outbreak in Afghanistan was led by fanatical Mullahs, who resent the "clearly expressed" tendency of the Amir's Government to dissociate secular affairs from religious influences. These fanatics are supported by advice and money by the Soviet agent at Kabul and propagandists beyond the Bokhara border.

Simla, August 22.

In response to a request from Kabul, two British aeroplanes from Peshawar, with an Afghan officer aboard, have been sent to Kabul with a view to their purchase by the Amir's Government.

AN EXCITING FILM.

Showing at the Coronet Theatre again to-day is the great adventure film "To Live and to Hold" made by Paramount from the novel of the same name by Mary Johnston. The period of the picture is the reign of James I and exciting incidents abound. The leading players are Betty Compson and Bert Lytell heading a capable cast. Needless to say, with a Paramount picture, the settings are notably fine.

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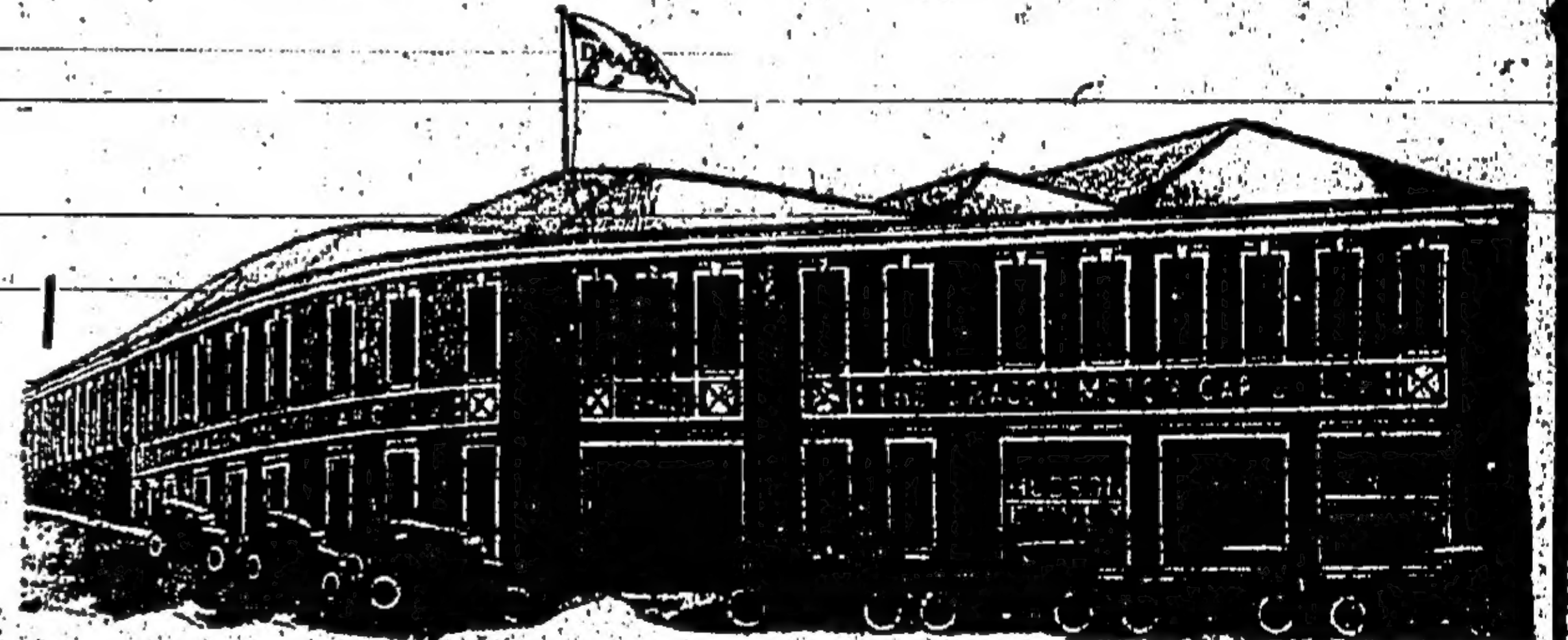
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EMPIRE DEFENCE.

VIEWS OF ADMIRAL FIELD.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Ottawa, August 22.

Sir M. Field, commanding the Special Service Squadron, and his staff were guests of honour at a State dinner.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, said he had no doubt Canada was prepared to play full part if ever danger threatened the Empire.

Sir Robert Borden said Canada's assumption of nationhood involved full responsibility of preparation for national defence.

Admiral Field, in reply, alluded to the restriction of the British naval forces by the Washington agreement and the necessity for continued preparation safeguarding the Empire's trade routes. He emphasized that naval defence involved long and careful training. It took three years to build a battleship but nine years to train its officers and men.

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MRS. KATHRYN HALSEY

Mrs. Kathryn Halsey, will be hanged for the murder of her husband, Fred Halsey, wealthy cattleman. Her two male accomplices, who actually committed the murder—Luther Forster and Claude B. Archer—will be hanged with her.



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

William Z. Foster, head of the Communists of America, has been selected as the Presidential candidate, and Ben Gitlow, New York Socialist, as the Vice-Presidential candidate by the national convention of the Workers' Party of America, in convention in Chicago.



Mrs. Beulah Croker, widow of Richard Croker, for many years boss of Tammany Hall in New York, is soon to sail for her Irish estate, the will of her husband, leaving her his entire estate, having been accepted for probate by the court. Croker's children by his first wife, whom he disinherited, have lodged an appeal.



MISS JOSEPHINE SNYDER

Miss Josephine Snyder has been voted the most beautiful girl in her township. The contest was held on the sands.

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INWARD MAILS

From SATURDAY, AUGUST 23. To
Shanghai Shantung
SUNDAY, AUGUST 24
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia (London 1st Aug.) Tientsin
MONDAY, AUGUST 25
Straits Katori Maru
Japan and Shanghai Kitano Maru
Manila Pres. Wilson
Japan Empress of Asia
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30
London (Parcels only London 2nd July) Peshawar
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai Pres. Monroe
Canada U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai Emp. of Canada
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2
U.S.A. Canada, Japan and Shanghai Pres. Madison

OUTWARD MAILS

For SATURDAY, AUGUST 23. To
Shanghai 1 p.m.
Swatow 2.30 p.m.
Straits 2.30 p.m.
Amoy 2.30 p.m.
Singapore 5 p.m.
Hongkong and Haiphong 5 p.m.
Shanghai 5 p.m.
Shanghai 5 p.m.
Saidou 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 24
Shanghai and Japan Katori Maru
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa Kitano Maru
Saidou and Yuchow Empress of Asia
MONDAY, AUGUST 25
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 24th Sept. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok 2.30 p.m.
Straits and Mauritius 3.30 p.m.
Amoy 5 p.m.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 26
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 24th Sept. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Noon
Swatow and Bangkok 1 p.m.
Amoy 1 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta 1 p.m.
Manila, Bangkok, AUSTRALIA & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 8th September. Parcels 6 p.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 24th Sept. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Noon
Swatow and Bangkok 1 p.m.
Amoy 1 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta 1 p.m.
Manila, Bangkok, AUSTRALIA & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 8th September. Parcels 6 p.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 28
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 24th Sept. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Noon
Swatow and Bangkok 1 p.m.
Amoy 1 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta 1 p.m.
Manila, Bangkok, AUSTRALIA & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 8th September. Parcels 6 p.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 29
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Noon
Swatow and Bangkok 1 p.m.
Amoy 1 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta 1 p.m.
Manila, Bangkok, AUSTRALIA & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 8th September. Parcels 6 p.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 24th Sept. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow Noon
Swatow and Bangkok 1 p.m.
Amoy 1 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta 1 p.m.
Manila, Bangkok, AUSTRALIA & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 8th September. Parcels 6 p.m. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

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LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Sarvistan, (Cheong Ho) from Swatow.—A8.
Halvard, (Kuen Sang) from Swatow.—C43.
Hydrangea, (Chiu On) from Co's Wharf.
Kwangtsh, (C. M. S. N.) from Shanghai.—Co's Wharf.
Wray Castle, (Dodwell) from Cebu.—Lal-chi-kok.
Semir Anna, (A. P. C.) from San Pedro.—North Point.
Cardis, (A. P. C.) from San Pedro.—North Point.
Samarang Maru, (Nanyo Y. K.) from Balikpapan.—B24.
Promethean, (Luen Fat) from Cebu.—C41.
Katori Maru, (N. Y. K.) from London, Singapore.—K. Wharf.

DEPARTURES

Chenan, (B. & S.) for Bangkok, Holhow.—August 23.
Sealda, (Nemaze) for Manila, Hongay.—August 23.
Mantua, (P. & O.) for London, Singapore.—August 23.
Wray Castle, (Dodwell) for Shanghai.—August 23.
Banka, (J. Manners) for Bangkok.—August 23.
Reins, (Tai Woo) for Pakhoi, Holhow.—August 23.
Halvard, (Kuen Sang) for Penang, Singapore.—August 23.
Protestant, (B. & S.) Vancouver, Milke.—August 23.
Yuensang, (J. M. & Co.) for Manila.—August 23.
Samarang Maru, (Nanyo Y. K.) for Molli.—August 23.
Kajo Maru, (O. S. K.) from Keelung, Swatow.—August 24.
Song Bo, (M. M. Cie) from Haiphong, Holhow.—August 24.
Benduran, (Gibb Liv.) from Japan, Shanghai.—August 24.
Eunghai, (B. & S.) from Japan, Shanghai.—August 24.
Hui Yang, (Yuen Seng Fat) from Saigon.—August 24.
Chip Shing, (J. M. & Co.) from Tientsin.—August 24.
Woh Shen, (Sin Lee) from Kwang-Chow-Wan.—August 24.

CHURCH NOTICES

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

Hongkong, August 24th 1924.
8.30 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Mass.
Preacher: Rev. P. Jenkins.
12 noon. Healing Service.
8 p.m. Evensong.
Peak Church.
8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
8.30 p.m. Evensong.
Preacher: Rev. E. J. Northcott, O. F.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Macdonnell Road, Below Bowen Road, Tram Station.
Sunday, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesday, 3.30 p.m.
Reading Room open Tuesday and Friday mornings 10 to 12.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS

The P. & O. s.s. "Malwa" from Hongkong arrived at Marseilles on Aug. 21 at 4 p.m.
The s.s. "Laconia" (Lloyd Triestino Line) from Trieste left Singapore on Aug. 17 and may be expected here on to-day. Agents, Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
The E. & A. s.s. "Eastern" is due here on Aug. 25 at about daylight.
The E. & A. s.s. "Adriatic" for Marseilles, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg left Shanghai on Aug. 20 for this port via Fochow and is due here to-morrow. The vessel will be despatched at 4 p.m. on Aug. 25.

COMMUNION NOTICES

Given arrived per s.s. "Wray Castle" remaining undischarged after August 25, will be subject to rent. Agents—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Cargo arrived per s.s. "Benduran" remaining undischarged after August 25, will be subject to rent. Agents—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Cargo arrived per s.s. "Semir Anna" remaining undischarged after August 25, will be subject to rent. Agents—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Cargo arrived per s.s. "Cardis" remaining undischarged after August 25, will be subject to rent. Agents—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

THE CORONET

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

LAST TWO DAYS OF BETTY COMPSON and BERT LYTELL in

"To Have and To Hold"

A gorgeous production, full of beauty and thrills. Adventure of Felix.

THE STAR

TO-DAY only at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

CREIGHTON HALE and ETHEL SHANNON in

A Great Racing Film

"RIDERS UP"

Wolf Cub Party in "Tenderloin."

LAST CHANCE TO SEE "THE GIRL YOU LOVE" IN A PICTURE CONSTANCE TALMADGE

in "THE STUDIO GIRL"

It is a drama of love, suspense and comedy.

FINAL SHOW TO-DAY

DON'T MISS IT

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

HOOT GIBSON

in

A WHIRLWIND ACTION STORY

"BROADWAY OR BUST"

IT IS A STAMPEDE ON FUN

Usual Prices.

WORLD THEATRE

QUEEN'S THEATRE

(PLEASURE HOUSE DE-LUXE)

TO-DAY

at 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 and 9.15 p.m.

The Star Motion Picture Presents

Their Marvellous Chinese Super-production

"THE GRANDSON"

10 reels

(The best Chinese Picture ever shown in the Colony)

Has met with Great Success in Peking, Tientsin, Singapore and Manila.

SUNDAY MATINEE

at 6.00 p.m.

BETTY COMPSON

in her first starring picture

"PRISONERS OF LOVE"

Phone C. 4636. Booking at Theatre.

COUNTY CRICKET.

CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

Position as at August 23.

County	Possible points	Points obtained	Average
Yorkshire	100	78	78.00
Middlesex	90	68	75.55
Lancashire	115	78	67.83
Surrey	85	54	63.53
Kent	120	73	60.83
Nottingham	100	55	55.00
Gloucestershire	110	59	53.64
Somerset	95	47	49.47
Warwickshire	85	42	49.41
Leicestershire	110	44	40.00
Sussex	115	42	36.52
Hampshire	95	32	33.68
Glamorgan	105	33	31.43
Worcestershire	110	27	24.54
Essex	80	15	18.75
Northants	105	16	15.23
Derbyshire	105	16	15.23

*Essex was wrong before. Poss. points are 110 and Average 24.54.

CHAMPAGNE POL ROGER 1915 VINTAGE



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The only Vintage Wine in the Colony

Obtainable Everywhere

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